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SWISS PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST U-BOAT WARFARE

Federal Council Points Out That
German Blockade Scheme Pre-
sents Serious Danger—In-
fringement of Neutral Rights

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—
The Federal Council's note to Ger-
many replying to the latter's commu-
nication on intensified submarine war-
fare says, "This warfare constitutes
a grave infringement of the rights of
peaceful trade which appertains to
Switzerland as a neutral." The note
points out that the blockade of nearly
all ports capable of being used by
Switzerland presents a serious danger.
Even if the use of the port of Cettie
is made possible, transport by sea is
restricted to an extent which very
seriously prejudices Swiss national
life.

The vote then speaks of measures
adopted during the war by both belliger-
ents contrary to the rights of na-
tions and international agreement by
which Swiss economic liberty of ac-
tion has been restricted. In such
circumstances, the blockade is very
onerous and oppressive in its con-
sequences.

The Federal Council, therefore, pro-
tests strongly and makes other reser-
vations as regards the new German
blockade. In particular, should effec-
tive application of the blockade appear
to be incomplete, the Federal Coun-
cil makes beforehand all reservations
as to its rights if it should happen
that the means adopted by Germany
and her allies result in the destruction
of Swiss citizens or property.

The Federal Council's note to the
United States, dated Feb. 9, says the
Federal Council has again to draw
President Wilson's attention to the
very special geographical position of
Switzerland, which is entirely sur-
rounded by belligerent states and
which would certainly become, im-
mediately it departed from neutrality,
a general theater of war. Therefore,
in whatever measure the blockade may
infringe international law the Federal
Council cannot decide to follow Presi-
dent Wilson in the steps which the
particular de facto situation has dic-
tated to him as regards the German
Government.

China Protests

May Be Constrained to Sever Diplo-
matic Relations

PEKING, China (Monday)—The note
handed to the German Minister by
the Minister for Foreign Affairs in
reply to Germany's declaration of the
resumption of unrestricted submarine
warfare has been made public. The
text of the note follows:

"The new measures of submarine
warfare inaugurated by Germany are
imperiling the lives and property of
Chinese citizens even more than the
(Continued on page four, column five)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

An important feature in the fighting
on the western front is the increas-
ing ease with which the British are
making their gains and adding to their
freedom of movement. London today
reports "another highly successful lo-
cal operation," from the neighborhood
of Beaumont Hamel, northwest of
Thiepval. A strong system of German
trenches was attacked and captured
on a front of over three-quarters of
a mile. Successful raids were also
made on the German positions in the
neighborhood of Pys, southwest of
La Bassee, northeast of Neuve Chap-
elle and south of Fauquissart.

The only other news of importance
comes from the Tigris, where the Brit-
ish continue to make steady gains.
London reports that a new line has
been occupied on a frontage of over
600 yards in the neighborhood of Kut-
el-Amara, and "the enemy pushed back
for a depth varying from 800 to 1200
yards."

Some vigorous but inconclusive
fighting is reported by Rome from the
Italian front, in the neighborhood of
Gorizia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The
war office communication issued yester-
day says:

Army group of Crown Prince Rup-
recht, West of Lille and on both
sides of La Bassee Canal, as well as on
the northern part of the Somme sector,
there have been lively artillery
duels.

North of the Aisne, the English at-
tacked with strong forces northeast
of Beaumont, on the south bank east
of Grandcourt and north of Courcel-
lette with minor detachments. On the
road from Puisseux to Baucourt, they
entered our trenches on a breadth of
one company. At all other places they
were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand
fighting.

Army group of German Crown
(Continued on page four, column one)

INDIA AND PLAN FOR ABOLITION OF INDENTURED LABOR

Lord Chelmsford Says It Is Time
to Release for Field Service
Units Now on Garrison Duty

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
DELHI, India (Monday)—Lord
Chelmsford, presiding over the first
meeting of the Imperial Legislative
Council's winter session last week,
said the Government stood by Lord
Hardinge's pledges regarding the
abolition of indentured labor, but in-
vestigation was necessary to guard
against replacing a bad system by a
system still worse. The Government
intended that a conference, consisting
of representatives of Indian and colonial
interests, should meet in London
about May to formulate a scheme
acceptable to both parties. The colo-
nies were showing the utmost readi-
ness to cooperate and remove objec-
tionable features of the present sys-
tem.

Dealing with war measures, Lord
Chelmsford said it was time to release
for service in the field the British
units employed on garrison duty. It
was imperative to organize an Indian
defense force. He announced that a
bill would be introduced into the Coun-
cil whereby all European British
subjects, between 18 and 41 would be
liable for general military service in
India. Those between 41 and 50
would be compulsorily enrolled for
local military service and youths be-
tween 16 and 18 would be enrolled
for military training. The Govern-
ment also proposed to enroll Indians
in their own units for general military
service in India during the war. With-
in the period of six months which
had been fixed for enrollment, the mili-
tary authorities would deal with as
many men as possible.

WERE CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS IN BOSTON SEIZED?

In Absence of Official Reports
Status of Officers and Men of
Seven Self-Interned Vessels
Has Not Been Clearly Defined

Owing to the absence of full official
reports, the receipt and subsequent
withdrawal of orders, and the divided
jurisdiction of the various branches
of the United States Government in
Boston, there has arisen considerable
confusion as to the exact status of
the officers and crews of the seven
self-interned German and Austrian
ships in Boston Harbor on the suc-
cessive days following the severance
of diplomatic relations between the
United States and Germany. In retro-
spect, however, it is possible to indi-
cate with a fair degree of accuracy
the events which have transpired in
the harbor.

Boston official representatives of the
three departments of the United States
Government which have jurisdiction
over the vessels and crews, declare
that at no time could their actions be
construed as a seizure of the men or
their unlawful detention. Certain it is
that at the present time the officers
and crew are enjoying the same status
and privileges that they enjoyed be-
fore the diplomatic break, with the
exception of the members of the crew
of the North German Lloyd steamer
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

The seven vessels were interned by
their owners on the outbreak of the
war in 1914. The owners have rented
wharves for their ships, and the
crews have been accorded the usual
privileges which are extended to
sailors arriving in the harbor. On
account of the unusual demand for la-
bor a large majority of the men have
sought and obtained employment on
shore, with the result that of the origi-
nal 2000 officers and men only about
500 still remain on board the ships.

Some of the former members of the
crews have taken out their naturaliza-
tion papers, and since the severance
of diplomatic relations there has been
a very marked increase in the number
of these men who have sought to be-
come citizens of the United States.
Because of the opening by Boston of
the city night schools to the men on
board the vessels during their first
winter in the harbor and subsequently
many of them have been able to learn
English and thereby receive aid in
securing remunerative employment.

The first reported precautionary
steps that were taken in Boston in
connection with the complications that
led to the diplomatic break were or-
dered on the night of Thursday,
Feb. 1, when the number of guards
on the docks where the ships were
stationed were increased.

On the following day, 25 United
States customs guards and inspectors,
under the command of Moses B. Mann,
deputy surveyor of the port of Boston,
made a systematic inspection of the
seven vessels in pursuance, the offi-
cials said, of previous action to guard
against any infractions of the neu-
trality regulations.

Following the announcement of the
severance of diplomatic relations Sat-
urday, a conference was held between
Eli Perry, acting collector of the port
of Boston; United States District At-
(Continued on page five, column four)

NO WARNING TO VESSEL SUNK BY UNDERSEA BOAT

Thirty American Cattlemen Re-
ported to Have Been on Tor-
pedoed British Liner—List of
Ships Sunk During Weekend

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Be-
sides the Mantola and Lullington, the
following British vessels have been
sunk during the week-end: Japanese
Prince, 4876 tons, torpedoed without
warning, and the Beatchree, 1277 tons.
Half a dozen small British vessels of
from 150 to 400 tons are also re-
ported sunk.

The Norwegian vessels Ellavore,
2732 tons, and Havard, 1279 tons,
have been sunk; also the Greek ves-
sel Vasilissa Olga, 1400 tons, and the
Dutch lugger Marianna. All the Man-
tola passengers were saved but seven
of the crew are missing.

Thirty American cattlemen are re-
ported to have been on the British
liner Japanese Prince, but have been
landed.

Mantola Sinking Reported

Consul Frost Sends Story of Shelling
of Liner

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British
steamer Mantola, with an American
on board, was sunk without warning,
according to a cable to the State De-
partment from Wesley Frost, United
States consul at Queenstown. All
members of the crew of 165 and 19
passengers had been saved, except
seven Lascars.

The message from Consul Frost
reads:
"The British-India liner Mantola,
8300 tons, London to Calcutta, with a
general cargo, crew of 165 and 19
passengers, was torpedoed without
warning 85 miles southwest of Fast-
net at 1:40 p. m., Feb. 8, in a moder-
ately rough sea.

"One American on board ship, Sur-
geon Earl Rice, 623 Salmon Street,
Portland, Ore. All crew and passen-
gers saved except seven Lascars lost,
due to mismanagement. The sub-
marine commenced shelling the Man-
tola when within 4000 yards. Had
approached to 300 yards when Ad-
miralty vessel hove in sight, causing
submarine to submerge instantly.
Survivors landed this morning. Man-
tola carried 47 gun, with two gun-
ners on board."

Destroyer Leaves Ymuiden

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
YMUIDEN, Holland (Monday)—The
German destroyer V-69, which ran in
here after a recent naval engagement,
has left, assisted by a tug and escorted
by a Dutch warship and torpedo boats.

Steamer Netherlee Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
British steamer Netherlee, 4277 tons,
has been sunk.

BRITISH GAINS IN TIGRIS REGION

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—An
official report issued last night regard-
ing the fighting in the Tigris region
says: In Mesopotamia during Friday
night and Saturday four Turkish
attacks on the right were repulsed and
the British hold on their opponents' trenches
on the left was rapidly
extended by bombing attacks.

Later, after a heavy bombardment,
a successful assault was undertaken
against trenches west of the licorice
factory which General Townsend held
throughout the siege of Kut, whereby
the British forces secured the factory
and 500 yards of enemy trenches.

As a result of these operations a
new line has been occupied on a
frontage of over 6000 yards, and the
Turks pushed back for a depth vary-
ing from 800 to 1200 yards. All the
evidence shows that the Turks suffered
heavily.

RELIEF SHIP AURORA REACHES WELLINGTON

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Mon-
day)—The Shackleton relief ship Au-
rora arrived here on Feb. 9, with sur-
vivors of the Cape Evans party, who
were cordially welcomed and enter-
tained.

Adventures of Rescued Men

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Daily Chronicle publishes a message
from Sir Ernest Shackleton, giving a
detailed account of the adventures of
the men rescued by him.

DUKE OF NORFOLK PASSES AWAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
Duke of Norfolk passed away yester-
day.

WILSON ORDERS FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO HIGH COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President
Wilson has directed that the high cost
of living be made the subject of a
comprehensive inquiry by the Federal
Trade Commission, with the coopera-
tion of the Department of Agriculture.
Announcement was made Saturday
that the investigation will be made as
to the production, manufacture, own-
ership, storage and distribution of
food products and by-products arising
out of processes of manufacture
and preparation. Another primary
purpose of the investigation is the
gathering of evidence bearing on al-
leged violations of the Antitrust Act
and the existence of manipulations,
controls, trusts, combinations and
conspiracies or restraints of trade
which may affect the cost of food-
stuffs.

President Wilson, under authority
conferred by the act creating the Fed-
eral Trade Commission, in a letter to
the chairman, under date of Feb. 7,
ordered that the inquiry be made. In
this letter he calls attention to the
fact that the production of cereals
and meats has not kept pace with the
growth of the population of the
country.

IMPEACHMENT OF RESERVE BOARD ASKED IN HOUSE

Charges Against Five "Active
Working Members" Brought
by Representative Lindbergh
—Traces Alleged Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Articles of
impeachment were offered in the
House this noon against the Fed-
eral Reserve Board by Representative
Lindbergh, Republican, of Minnesota,
charging "high crimes and misdemean-
ors," who stated that he could prove
by circumstantial evidence and figures
"to a mathematical certainty" that the
charges are true. The matter was re-
ferred to the Judiciary Committee
without debate, as moved by Majority
Leader Kitchin.

J. P. Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
and the National City Bank, referred
to as the "mouthpiece," are charged
with being implicated with the board
in so administering the Federal Re-
serve Act that the people "have been
injured to the extent of several bil-
lions of dollars."

The impeachment charges name W.
P. G. Harding, governor; Paul M.
Warburg, vice-president, and Fred-
erick A. Delano, Adolph G. Miller and
Charles S. Hamlin, members of the
Federal Reserve Board as "the five
active working members of the board
guilty of high crimes and misde-
meanors."

As an echo of his "money trust"
charges, which Mr. Lindbergh has
made from time to time in resolutions
and on the floor, Mr. Lindbergh traces
an alleged "conspiracy" back to 1906,
when, he asserts, the late J. P. Mor-
gan, Paul M. Warburg, then a mem-
ber of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Lee, Hig-
ginson & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.;
the National City Bank of New York;
the First National Bank of New York,
and various other persons and firms,
conspired with each other "to devise
a means through social and other
ways of strategy and by general chican-
ery to deceive the people of the
United States, the President and Con-
gress, with the object to secure an
act of Congress providing for a new
monetary and banking system to have
in it a provision for a managing
board to carry out the designs of the
conspirators aforesaid."

Continuing, Mr. Lindbergh charges
that "the said five active working
members of the Federal Reserve
Board have administered and are now
administering the reserve act with
the intent to coordinate 'big business'
and 'speculation' for the benefit of
the said group of operators and specu-
lators hereinbefore designated as hav-
(Continued on page five, column one)

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GERMANS BUILD HOPES ON THE SUBMARINE WAR

Position of Affairs Revealed by
Some of Persons Who Trav-
eled With Mr. Gerard From
Berlin to Switzerland

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—
According to some of those who
traveled with Mr. Gerard from Berlin
to Switzerland the Germans are stak-
ing everything on a ruthless prosecu-
tion of the war, particularly on the
submarine campaign, on which,
coupled with the expected lessening
of the internal food shortage as a re-
sult of the supplies from Rumania,
the Germans pin great hopes.

Mr. Gerard declined to make any
statement pending his report to Presi-
dent Wilson. The work of the Berlin
Embassy has been distributed in
various ways. Dr. van Vredenburg,
formerly Dutch Minister to Bucharest,
taking over the interned prisoners
department, while the Dutch Minister
will take charge of the British in-
terests, which had been placed in Mr.
Gerard's charge. Spain will look after
the interests of the United States
themselves.

According to reports of those on
Mr. Gerard's train the shortage of food
is causing severe suffering in Germany
but is still not a factor on which the
Entente can build hopes of an early
success.

Mr Gerard's Departure

Ambassador Pays Farewell Visits to
Chancellor and Others

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
A Berlin telegram says Mr. Gerard
left Berlin yesterday in a special train
for Switzerland with the embassy
staff and some 115 American citizens.
Count von Montgelas of the Foreign
Office and members of the diplomatic
corps were at the station.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Am-
bassador paid farewell visits to the
Chancellor and other high officials on
Friday and received various newspa-
per correspondents on Saturday, but
said he would make no statement con-
cerning his conversation with the
Chancellor until he had conferred with
President Wilson. The paper confirms
the report that telephonic communi-
cation with the American Embassy
was cut off, but says it was due to a
mistake on the part of subordinate of-
ficials, and communication was rees-
tablished by order of the Foreign Of-
fice.

The Koelnische Zeitung says the
press representatives of the Chicago
Tribune, the Chicago Daily News,
the New York World and the Hearst pa-
pers intend to remain in Germany.
The Lokal Anzeiger repeats the state-
ment that the small delay to which
Mr. Gerard's departure was subjected
was due among other things to the
fact that Germany had hitherto been
without direct communication with
Count von Bernstorff. There is no
reason, it adds, to believe he and
other Germans will not be treated
according to international law, but
in view of manifold experiences dur-
ing the war the German Government
cannot be blamed for indulging "in
healthy scepticism" which contem-
plates every eventuality and regulates
its conduct accordingly.

Special for Bernstorff Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announce-
ment was made at the State Depart-
ment Saturday that a special train is
to be furnished Count von Bernstorff
and his party when they leave here
Tuesday for New York to embark on
the Scandinavian liner Frederick VIII
for Christiania, Norway. A repre-
sentative of the State Department will
accompany the party, and a strong
contingent of secret service men will
guard them. The steamship is now
announced to sail on Wednesday.

SR. BONILLAS IS MEXICO'S NEW AMBASSADOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican
News Bureau has just received notice
from Mexico City that Ignacio Bonil-
las has been appointed Mexican Am-
bassador to the United States. The
new Ambassador was a member of the
commission recently dissolved which
sought to solve the border problem.
He is a civil engineer, an alumnus of
the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology, completing the four-year
course in three years. His wife is a
native of the United States and they
have two daughters. It is expected
that the new Ambassador will come
immediately to Washington and as-
sume his duties coincidently with the
presentation in Mexico of Ambassa-
dor Fletcher's credentials.

ARMED SHIP CONTROVERSY UP IN SENATE

Senator La Follette Introduces
Resolution to Make It Un-
lawful to Carry Guns on
Merchant Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator La
Follette, of Wisconsin brought the
armed ship issue up in the Senate
today when he introduced a joint resolu-
tion to make it unlawful for a Uni-
ted States vessel to leave a port in
this country for a foreign port while
carrying armament of any kind,
whether for defensive or offensive
purposes. The resolution was laid on
the table for future discussion.

Since the German Imperial Govern-
ment made its declaration of Jan. 31,
announcing new "barred zones" within
which it purposed to sink all vessels,
there has been much talk about ar-
ming United States vessels for defensive
purposes against German submarines
which they are likely to encounter in
crossing the Atlantic to European
ports. The Government of the Uni-
ted States has refrained from giving
shipowners recommendations regard-
ing armament and the latter have
been experiencing difficulty in round-
ing up guns of the right character
with which to equip their vessels, it is
reported. The La Follette resolution
reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful at a time
when the United States is not at war
for any merchant vessel of the United
States to be armed and to depart from
a port of the United States or any of
its territories or possessions for a port
of any other country, its colonies or
possessions."

ALLEGED PLAN FOR RUSSIAN REPUBLIC

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
Eleven members of the workmen's
group of the Central Military Indus-
trial Committee of Petrograd have
been arrested on a charge of belong-
ing to revolutionary parties and foment-
ing a labor movement which had the ul-
timate aim of transforming Russia into
a social democratic republic. Four
other persons have also been arrested
charged with efforts to carry out
instructions issued by the group for
organizing mass meetings of workmen
to commit excesses.

Delegates in Petrograd

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—
Lord Milner, Sir Berkeley Sheffield
and other delegates returned on Sun-
day from Moscow. The work of the
conference goes on continuously al-
though General Wilson and Brigadier-
General Clive and Lord Brooke are on
a visit to the Russian front. Mr. Lay-
ton, director of munitions, has had
daily meetings with General Biellaef
and the Undersecretary for War, and
this has enabled great strides to be
made with the full equipment of the
Russian Army with munitions of war.
The delegates have also learned what
Russia is doing and particularly the
marked efforts of Moscow in this
direction.

W. M. HUGHES MAY FORM WAR MINISTRY

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—
While no official confirmation is yet
available it is understood that Mr. W.
M. Hughes, Australian Premier, will
form a war ministry, comprising six
Liberals and five Ministerialists.

GERMAN FOOD PROBLEMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—
In answer to an inquiry from the
Munich municipality as to whether
the food supplies will suffice until the
next harvest without collective feed-
ing for the Empire, Dr. Helfferich has
replied that the immediate problem is
to achieve equality of distribution and
compulsory feeding would be the last
resource. The municipalities should,
therefore, adopt all measures to facili-
tate the transition to collective feed-
ing should this become necessary.

PROPOSAL BY GERMANY RESULT OF PROPAGANDA

Message Sent to Berlin by Pri-
vate Peace Advocates Con-
tained Same Plans as Are
Now Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence is
accumulating to indicate that the pro-
posal of Germany looking to a confer-
ence for the possible modification of
the submarine blockade, details of
which are supposed to have been laid
before the State Department on Sat-
urday after the proposition had been
published, was the direct result of ap-
peals sent to Germany from this coun-
try.

Persistent reports are in circula-
tion connecting this and that person
with the propaganda, but in the ab-
sence of positive proof the names can-
not be given. It is possible, however,
that facts may develop soon that will
disclose the details of the entire
propaganda, whose machinery began
to move the moment the President
uttered his final word before the joint
session.

The Christian Science Monitor has
come into possession of the copy of a
message that was sent to Germany on
Feb. 6, urging the self-same action
that was proposed to the United States
Government on Saturday, namely a
conference to determine a possible
modification of the submarine block-
ade to suit the marine needs of the
United States. The message precisely
as it was sent to the Koelnische
Zeitung, Koeln, Langgasse, was as
follows:

"February 5th from high sources
whose identity cannot be disclosed
have been requested to convey to Ger-
man people and that message must
be construed as without any desire of
part government people for war
strongest attention called to following
passage: 'I refuse to believe that it
is the intention of the German authori-
ties to do in fact what they have
warned us they will feel at liberty to
do. I cannot bring myself to believe
that they will indeed pay no regard
to the ancient friendship between their
people and our own.'

"I cannot bring myself to believe
that they will indeed pay no regard to
the ancient friendship between their
people and our own or to the solemn
obligations which have been exchanged
between them, and destroy American
ships and take the lives of American
citizens in the willful prosecution of
the ruthless naval program they have
announced their intention to adopt.
Only actual overt acts on their part
will make me believe it even now."

"If this inveterate confidence on my
part in the sobriety and prudent fore-
sight of their purpose should unhappi-
ly prove unfounded, if American ships
and American lives should in fact be
sacrificed by their naval com-
manders in heedless contravention of
the just and reasonable understand-
ings of international law, and the ob-
vious dictates of humanity, I shall
take the liberty of coming again be-
fore the Congress, to ask that authori-
ty be given me to use any means that
may be necessary for the protection of
our seamen and our people in the
prosecution of their peaceful and
legitimate errands on the high seas."

"These passages widely con-
strued some way out might be found
second not containing any war threat
notwithstanding language used general
opinion is President could do nothing
else than sever relations to make good
former note now up to Germany pro-
vide an opening first thing necessary
avoid everything which makes main-
tenance friendly relations impossible
—refrain from destruction American
ships but make clear terms German
note misunderstood that no unre-
stricted submarine warfare con-
templated but only blockade confined
within narrow limits compatible
with necessary military aims when
within those limits greatest care taken
not to interfere with innocent Ameri-
can commerce and every precaution
taken to limit destruction of neu-
tral ships carrying contraband and
destruction of enemy vessels to ships
and cargo but safeguarding wherever
possible lives passengers

LLOYD GEORGE MESSAGE TO UNITED STATES

Lincoln Day Message Sent to
American People—Great
Emancipator's Fight Being
Waged by Allies, Says Premier

A Lincoln day message by David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, given to Charles H. Grasty, special correspondent for the Boston Herald in London, has been cabled to that paper. The message reads as follows:

"I am very glad to respond to your request for a message for publication on Lincoln Day. I am glad, because to my mind Abraham Lincoln has always been one of the very first of the world's statesmen; because I believe that the battle which we have been fighting is at bottom the same battle which your countrymen fought under Lincoln's leadership more than 50 years ago, and most of all, perhaps, because I desire to say how much I welcome the proof which the last few days have afforded that the American people are coming to realize this, too.

"Lincoln's life was devoted to the cause of human freedom. From the day when he first recognized what slavery meant he bent all his energies to its eradication from American soil. Yet, after years of patient effort, he was driven to realize that it was not a mere question of abolishing slavery in the southern states, but that bound up with it was a larger issue: That unless the Union abolished slavery, slavery would break up the Union.

"Faced by this alternative, he did not shrink, after every other method had failed, from vindicating both Union and freedom by the terrible instrument of war. Nor after the die for war had been cast did he hesitate to call upon his countrymen to make sacrifice upon sacrifice, to submit to limitation upon limitation of their personal freedom, until, in his own words, there was a new birth of freedom in your land.

"Is there not a strange similarity between this battle which we are fighting here in Europe and that which Lincoln fought? Has there not grown up in this continent a new form of slavery, a militarist slavery, which has not only been crushing out the freedom of the people under its control, but in recent years has also been moving toward crushing out freedom and fraternity in all Europe as well?"

"Is it not true that it is to the militarist system of Government which centers in Berlin that every open-minded man who is familiar with past history would point as being the ultimate source of all the expansion of armaments, of all the international unrest, and of the failure of all movements toward cooperation and harmony among nations during the last 20 years?"

"We were reluctant, and many of us refused to believe that any sane rulers would deliberately dredge Europe in its own blood, so we did not face the facts until it was almost too late. It was not until August, 1914, that it became clear to us, as it became clear to Lincoln in 1861, that the issue was not to be settled by pacific means, and that either the machine which controlled the destinies of Germany would destroy the liberty of Europe or the people of Europe must defeat its purpose and its prestige by the supreme sacrifice of war.

"It was the ultimatum to Serbia and the ruthless attack upon Belgium and France which followed because the nations of Europe would not tolerate the obliteration of the independence of a free people without conference and by the sword, which revealed to us all the implacable nature of the struggle which lay before us.

"It has been difficult for a Nation separate from Europe by 3000 miles of sea, and without political connections with its peoples, to appreciate fully what was at stake in the war. In your Civil War many of our ancestors were blind. Lord Russell hinted at an early peace. Even Gladstone declared, 'We have no faith in the propagation of free institutions at the point of the sword.' It was left for John Bright, that man of all others who most loved peace and hated war, to testify that when our statesmen 'were hostile or coldly neutral, the British people clung to freedom with an unflinching trust.' But I think that America now sees that it is humanity, unity and freedom which are again being fought for in this war.

"The American people under Lincoln fought not a war of conquest but a war of liberation. We today are fighting not a war of conquest, but a war of liberation—a liberation not of ourselves, but of all the world, from that body of barbarous doctrine and inhuman practice, which has estranged nations, has held back the unity and progress of the world, and he stood revealed in all its deadly iniquity in the course of this war.

"In such wars for liberty, there can be no compromise. They are either won or lost. In your case it was freedom and unity or slavery and separation; in our case that military power tyrannously used, will have succeeded in tearing up treaties and trampling on the rights of others, or liberty and public right will have prevailed. There we believe that the war must be fought out to a finish, for on such an issue there can be no such thing as a drawn war.

"In holding this conviction we have been inspired and strengthened beyond measure by the example of your great President. Once the conflict had been joined he did not shrink from bloodshed. I have often been struck at the growth of both tenderness and stern determination in the

face of Lincoln, as shown in his photograph, as the war went on.

"Despite his abhorrence of all the war entailed, he persisted in it because he knew that he was sparing life by losing it, that if he agreed to compromise the blood that had been shed on a hundred fields would have been shed in vain, that the task of creating a united nation of free men would only have to be undertaken at even greater cost at some later day. It would, indeed, have been impossible to state our faith more clearly than Lincoln stated it himself at the end of 1864.

"On careful consideration," he said, 'of all the evidence, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves; . . . between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory.'

"That was the judgment of the greatest statesman of the Nineteenth Century during the last great war for human liberty. It is the judgment of this Nation and of its fellow-nations overseas today.

"Our armies," said Lincoln, 'are ministers of evil.' So we do believe. And through all the carnage and suffering and conflicting motives of the Civil War, Lincoln held steadily to the belief that it was the freedom of the people to govern themselves, which was the fundamental issue at stake. So do we today. For when the people of Central Europe accept the peace which is offered them by the Allies, not only will the Allied peoples be free, as they have never been free before, but the German people, too, will find that in losing their dream of an empire over others they have found self-government for themselves. (Signed) LLOYD GEORGE."

COLUMBIA IS ENTERTAINING ITS GRADUATES

Program Arranged to Occupy
Full Day and Thousands of
University Alumni Are Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the 19,000 Columbia University alumni about 2500 were present this morning when the program of annual alumni day began. At 10 o'clock the university was thrown open to its guests and the alumni visited their former professors, and classrooms, many of them attending classes. At noon there is a meeting of Phi Beta Kappa, followed by various fraternity luncheons.

At 2:30 President Nicholas Murray Butler delivers an address of welcome at a meeting whose chairman will be Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Law School. Several years ago some of the alumni proposed that part of each alumni day program be devoted to addresses by Columbia professors who are regarded as authorities along various lines. The three men who will address the meeting today are Prof. Hans Zinsser, bacteriologist, Prof. H. K. McBain, whose subject will be "Progress in the Government of Cities," and Prof. John Erskine, who will describe "Progress in the Life of the College Undergraduate."

In the afternoon there will be two events new to alumni day. At 4:30 the freshmen and sophomores will compete in a "cane spree," after which the class of 1913 will present a cup to that member of the football squad who has had the best record in his studies during the first term of the year. Presentation of this cup will be an annual event. Late in the afternoon the varsity swimming team will give an exhibition in the pool.

Tonight there will be the annual alumni dinner and a meeting of the Alumni Federation. The program will come to a close with the basketball game between Columbia and Dartmouth.

GREAT BRITAIN IS GRATEFUL FOR AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gratitude of Great Britain for the efficient and kindly work undertaken by the United States in caring for British interests in Germany has been conveyed to the State Department in a dispatch from Ambassador Page in London, quoting Foreign Minister Balfour.

Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain was no less grateful for America's kindness of spirit in undertaking the enormous work of caring for her interests in a hostile country than she was appreciative of the efficiency with which that task was carried out.

HAVERHILL MEN ADMIT RIOTING

LAWRENCE, Mass.—As the result of the recent Haverhill riot, intended to break up a Loyalist religious gathering, two more persons were arraigned in Essex County Superior Court on Saturday. They were John W. Cox and William F. Herlihy, and they pleaded guilty to disturbing a public meeting and also taking part in an unlawful assemblage.

FREIGHT EMBARGO MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Toronto, Ont.—The superintendent of car service of the Grand Trunk Railway has notified the traffic department of the Toronto Board of Trade that their embargo against the movement of eastbound freight by the way of St. Clair River and Detroit frontiers has been modified, and that hereafter a movement of 25 cars per day of feed corn will be permitted.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND THE WAR OFFICE

Brig.-Gen. B. E. W. Childs
Throws Light on Relations
Between Opponents of Army
Service and the Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from London, England—Brig.-Gen. B. E. W. Childs, director of personal service at the British War Office, in the

interview with representatives of The Christian Science Monitor and certain American newspapers which follows, sheds much needed light on the relations between the War Office and the conscientious objector. General Childs took as his text an article on the conscientious objector in the American newspapers by Mr. Nevins who was present at the interview and which was based in part on an incorrect report in Hansard, the official report of the House of Commons. It has always been admitted that in this matter the War Office were up against a very difficult problem, but it has never been clear that they had any clear views or were making any systematic efforts to solve it. The newspapers were either full, on the one hand, of sentiments of deep irritation at the spectacle, as they thought, of slackers escaping the harsh burden so cheerfully and bravely borne by the army in the field, or, on the other hand, of instances of scandalously harsh treatment of individual objectors. Official pronouncements appeared to indicate a continual fluctuation of the War Office attitude. General Childs' remarks went to show that the War Office had, from the outset, approached the problem from a considerate and humane standpoint and that the hardships of individual conscientious objectors were the almost inevitable result of the workings of so vast a machine as the new British army, before the matter could be under the direct attention of the supreme directors of that machine.

General Childs removed incidentally some outstanding misconceptions such as that any conscientious objector had ever been publicly condemned to execution in France, and that conscientious objectors had been transferred to France for this purpose.

Dealing first with the circumstances which led to the presence of the conscientious objector in the army, General Childs referred to the exemptions which the Military Service Act gave, or rather, he added, intended to give. Briefly, he said, the Military Service Act gave tribunals the power of exemption, and the act itself did not indicate the conditions under which exemptions might be given, whether on grounds of religious prejudices, conscientious objections or anything else. The tribunals set up were composed of all conditions of mankind, and we know perfectly well that inevitably the decisions of these various tribunals would conflict. As a result we found from evidence before us that there were men (serving in the Army) who were perfectly genuine conscientious objectors as their previous history clearly showed.

What followed? First of all, when the conscientious objector entered the army, the first thing he did was to refuse to obey orders, beginning generally with a refusal to sign his papers under the impression that if he put his name to a paper he would be committing himself to the military machine. He did not realize that he was "deemed to be a soldier of the Reserve," and that whatever he signed or didn't sign did not affect the legal situation created by the act. Undoubtedly, in many camps there was rough treatment, in a degree, at the hands of their comrades, but it was a matter of question whether it was actually violent, and the problem before the War Office was to put a stop to it. I can definitely say that the last case of alleged ill-treatment which came to the notice of the War Office was in August, 1916. I can say that every kind of ill-treatment, if there were any, any irregularity, if there were any, any brutality, if there were any, has ceased.

General Childs then turned to the question of the composition of the noncombatant corps and certain incidents in France. The noncombatant corps, he said, is composed of men whose duties are of a noncombatant nature and briefly are confined to duties which do not require the bearing of arms or training in their use. It was arranged that the noncombatant corps should never be so situated as regards the front that they might be called upon to defend their own lives. The tribunals had the power of granting absolute exemption or exemption on condition that they joined a noncombatant corps. I mention this because it leads up to the situation giving rise to Mr. Nevins' article, which was based on perfectly correct information. Certain units of the noncombatant corps were sent to France. Their duties at the time were probably road making or quarrying; anyway, they were miles away from the front. We had not really become alive to the fact that anyone in the corps objected even to noncombatant work. Afterward we knew that there were 34 of them and that these men were forcibly taken to France. Had it been brought to the notice of the War Office that certain members of the noncombatant corps were resisting lawful authority they would have been tried by court-martial at once in England. The local authorities apparently thought it desirable to take these men against their will. In due course the 34 men were tried in France for disobedience and insubordination by a field general court-martial. Mr. Nevins' article stated that "thirty-six of

the conscientious objectors taken to France were publicly condemned to execution by shooting for disobeying orders in the face of the enemy." An impression has prevailed in this country that these men were sent to France solely in order that the authorities might be able to inflict the extreme penalty for disobedience. Now, General Childs remarked emphatically, that is wholly untrue for the simple reason that under Section 9 (1) of the Army Act, a soldier who disobeys orders can be shot in time of peace in his own country. Now as to the expression—"publicly condemned" to execution—the court sits as I told you and they have absolute power to pass this sentence. If they find a man guilty, however, the sentence is not worth the paper it is written on until it has been confirmed by the general officer commanding-in-chief the forces in the field.

Publicly only arises when the sentence of the court is read out to the man with the confirmation or commutation as it may be of the superior authority. I make this point rather strongly because I feel that this misapprehension has caused quite unnecessarily an impression in America which is not quite accurate. I argue that these men were publicly condemned to ten years' penal servitude and not to be executed. Further no sentence of penal servitude can be undergone in the field. Any soldier sentenced to penal servitude must be sent to England to undergo it. These men were returned to England in the ordinary course of events. Directly they got there the scheme which had been matured was applied to them, with the result, as I shall show you, that these men were very shortly free men.

General Childs then proceeded to describe the system under which conscientious objectors who were serving terms of imprisonment (in civil prisons) for disobedience to orders had their cases considered by a central tribunal.

On May 25 last an army order was published laying down that where a soldier represented that any particular offense which he had committed was the result of conscientious objection to military service the court was invited to pass a sentence of imprisonment and not of detention. In detention there are military warders, there is the military governor and a military atmosphere, and the friends of the conscientious objector claimed that this prolongation of military detention would only produce even more violent acts. Men sentenced to imprisonment, on the other hand, were forthwith committed to the nearest civil prison.

Once conscientious objectors are soldiers, General Childs added, they have no legal remedy at all and their sole relief we gave them was purely administrative and as an act of grace. The men appear in person before the tribunal and on the tribunal's recommendation we take action. If the tribunal finds them to be genuine they are then offered work of national importance, and if they accept, they are forthwith released from prison and transferred to Section W of the Army Reserve. Whereupon they cease to be subject to the Army Act or the Army at all. They are civilians once more. If they refuse the work they are then returned to prison if their sentence is unexpired, or to the Army, if expired, where they are held to serve under the Army Act. These men were sent to France when we dealt with under that scheme. As soon as possible these men were seen by the tribunal and the whole 34, with one exception, were then transferred to the Army Reserve. One man refused to work and is still in prison. That was the fate of the 34. There is one other point I want to make clear to show you the difficulties we have had to face.

All along I have never feared the conscientious objector proper, because the numbers are absolutely negligible. What I always feared was that if the path of the conscientious objector were made too easy and if some form of investigation as to the nature of his convictions was not made, then the door was opened to a very great influx of men who have never possessed a conscience in their lives. It is within my certain knowledge that when the present scheme of relief was first announced the public believed this. If you were a conscientious objector, it was thought, you had you had to do or being called up for military service was simply to refuse to obey orders. You would then be tried by court-martial, sentenced to imprisonment and then passed into the hands of the civil power, and, at the end of the sentence, that would end your military liability. There were men who never could have faced tribunals in a statutory sense who meant to avail themselves of the opportunity which they supposed existed for getting relief from military liability. They hoped to escape military service. They found that wherever they went they had to face tribunals and their objection to military service ceased. The view of many is this—that proof of your conscientious objection is given by the degree of discomfort you have suffered. If we admit that view, however, then it is merely a question of a man having the courage to stand a certain amount of discomfort to be able to claim to have the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Grenada, West Indies, £1000; St. Kitts, West Indies, £111 18s. 8d.; Seychelles, West Indies, £550; Trinidad, West Indies, £974 12s.

OVERSEAS CONTRIBUTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from London, England.—The following contributions have been received for the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund: Barbados, £100; Fiji, £162 13s. 8d.; Gibraltar, £2102 6s.; Nigeria, £53 14s.; Uganda, 950 rupees.

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AGREEMENT ON WATER POWER BILLS EXPECTED

Conference Committee Has Prospects for Early Meeting—
General Dam Measure to Aid
Nitrate Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the conference committee in charge of the so-called General Dam Bill, for developing water powers in navigable streams in the United States, has been "deadlocked" since the last session of Congress, Senator Shields of Tennessee, committee chairman, states that there are prospects for an early meeting of the committee at which he believes it will be possible to come to an agreement over the three points at issue.

Western senators have been receiving large numbers of telegrams demanding explanation of the delay in acting on this bill as well as on the Myers bill for water power development in the public domains. There is a general feeling in the Senate that the latter cannot be passed this session, in that the measure in present form is wholly unsatisfactory to several factions.

Senator Jones of Washington, who asked Senator Shields to explain the present status of the General Dam Bill, stated that the erection of nitrate plants in the West, plants that would be of vast benefit to the Federal Government in time of national emergency, depends directly on the enactment of laws making available the power possibilities of the navigable streams.

Senator Shields stated that the conference committee has not held a meeting this session, although the Senate conferees have asked the House conferees to meet with them. He explained that two bills, essentially alike, are at issue, but that recent negotiations give rise to a hope that the differences may be harmonized soon and a report made to House and Senate.

The Shields bill, passed by the Senate, provides that permits for dams be granted by the Secretary of War. The Ferris bill, the House measure, strikes out the Senate provision and would have all applications for permits made directly to Congress, in accordance with the present law.

The Shields bill provides also that there shall be no Federal charges for royalties from waterpower development, while the Ferris bill, as amended in the House, would have the Secretary of War impose royalties on all developments. Senator Shields declared that if the royalties for such waterpower development go where they belong they would revert to the State in which the stream is located. He held that for the Federal Government to demand royalties would be usurpation of the sovereignty of the states which own the streams.

The other point at issue is the "recapture" clause. The Shields bill would grant 50-year leases, at the expiration of which the Federal Government would be authorized to take over the property developed by the lessee; or, might, if it saw fit, renew the lease to the original permittee, or make a grant to a new permittee. In each case the original permittee would be entitled to a fair valuation of his property, though the value of the franchise would not be estimated in the award. The bill, as amended by the House, provided for deducting or excluding some of the elements of value of such property.

These three points have held up this important legislation for many months. Several meetings were held by the Conference Committee last session but failed to result in agreement on a report. The session was adjourned with the understanding that further conference would be held in November with a view to making a report when Congress opened in November.

In November, however, the Newlands Joint Transportation Committee launched its hearings, making it difficult for several of the conferees to get together on the general dam legislation. When the transportation hearings ended, the Senate conferees endeavored to obtain a meeting with the House conferees, but the latter held that it would be useless, in that they saw no prospect of smoothing out the disagreements.

Senator Shields asked the House conferees for a meeting late in January but was unable to bring it about. He stated that the Senate conferees, while at all times willing to meet, have been at no time willing to yield the three points.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVED LANDS URGED BY LANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the plea that the time has arrived for making preparations for national defense, Secretary Lane has addressed a letter to Senator Myers, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, urging that action be taken to release for development lands containing oil, phosphate and potash.

The Secretary of the Interior lays stress on the fact that gasoline is invaluable to the Army and Navy, and that the largest deposit of phosphate in this country, out of use because it has been withdrawn, is necessary to the manufacture of explosives. He proposes that the department at least be authorized to drill for oil on the great reserved tracts, so that the Government may have an assured supply.

COUNT CZERNIN'S APPOINTMENT AS VIEWED BY PRESS

Opinions as to Reasons for
Change Vary in Austro-Hun-
garian and German Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria.—The appointment of Count Ottokar Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs evidently came as a surprise to the general public, and even to press circles, and it aroused much more interest than the attendant departure of Baron Burian, the previous holder of the office. The Berliner Tageblatt, for instance, characterized the appointment as "one of the most interesting announced from Vienna for a long time," and its Vienna correspondent, Dr. Leo Lederer, described it as much less "accidental" (zufällig) than Baron Burian's retirement.

The reasons advanced for the change in Austro-Hungarian and German papers were many and various. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna wrote that a change at the Foreign Office had long been contemplated, and intimated that Baron Burian had been too dogmatic, and slow to grasp the opportunities of a situation, whereas Count Czernin had undoubtedly proved himself a statesman, and one of a more modern type, with an ability to grasp his opponent's point of view as well as his own. Later it announced that the view held in political circles was that the new Minister owed his appointment to the fact that he belonged to the circle of men who enjoyed the confidence of the new Emperor, and that he was a close friend of both Count Clam-Martinić and the Chief of the General Staff. It also claimed that his relations with Count Tisza were of a cordial nature.

According to the Az Est, the explanation offered by Hungarian Government circles was that Count Clam-Martinić formed his Cabinet on condition that the Reichsrath and the Delegations should be summoned, and that he considered his task would be easier if Baron Burian did not represent the foreign policy of the Monarchy in the latter, as in addition to the internal difficulties to be dealt with, the Government would have had to meet attacks made upon the Minister from the Austrian side. Count Tisza, it was added, contemplated the change with regret, but finally assented to it in order to relieve the situation for the Austrian Cabinet. Meanwhile the explanation supplied to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Vienna was, like that of the Neue Freie Presse, that Baron Burian's resignation had been contemplated for some time, and that the office of Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance was kept vacant in order that he might resume his former duties in that capacity. When Dr. von Spitzmüller, who was in close touch with Count Tisza, was asked to form a Cabinet, the retirement seemed no longer necessary, and Prince Hohenlohe was accordingly appointed to the vacant office. Count Clam-Martinić's political views, however, were not identical with those of Dr. von Spitzmüller, and he was so specially Austrian that Baron Burian could no longer remain at the Ballplatz. If, as desired, ran the German paper's information, this change can also be regarded as a proof that Count Tisza's influence is no longer decisive in the Monarchy, and may be taken in connection with the rumors of further changes after the coronation.

As for the expectations formed of the new Minister, it was generally agreed that his appointment would not signify any change in foreign policy, and that the Red Book recently published concerning the events that led up to Rumania's intervention in the war had established his reputation as a skillful diplomatist. While, therefore, the German press found no occasion to quarrel with the appointment, there was a marked difference in the tone of Austrian and Hungarian comment, the first being enthusiastic and the second reserved. Under Count Tisza, a circumstance long been prominent in internal politics, and invariably figured as a strong supporter of Austro-German claims. A member of the Conservative aristocracy of Bohemia, his efforts in Austria have been directed, like those of several men in the Clam-Martinić Cabinet, to persuading the Czechs to accept the Austro-German program, while, on the other hand, he roused great opposition in Hungary by his advocacy of a centralized system of Government as opposed to the dualism set up by the Ausgleich of 1867, and of the emancipation of the subject races in Hungary, especially the Ruthenians. At the time of his appointment to the embassy at Bucharest, Count Tisza assured the Hungarian Diet that Count Czernin's views concerning the latter question had changed, but the latent distrust of his policy was revived when it was rumored that he was proposing territorial concessions in Transylvania as a means of securing Rumania's continued neutrality. With the invasion of that province, at the outset of the Rumanian campaign, public feeling reached its height, but it is now recalled with interest that Count Tisza readily sprang to the defense of the Ambassador, while subsequently the publication of the Red Book fully cleared him of suspicion as far as Rumania was concerned, even in the eyes of Hungarians.

Meanwhile, in so far as the new Minister has spoken for himself, he has declared, in a speech made upon his assumption of office, that he does not intend to draw up a political program, but to follow the main lines of Baron Burian's policy. He fully identified himself, he added, with the peace proposals made by the Central Powers and their allies, and touching briefly on the internal situation, he declared that his standpoint was strictly that of the Ausgleich of 1867.



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and that strict equality between Austria and Hungary would be the basis of his work. This latter remark has been construed as an intimation that Hungary's influence in the Monarchy will not be what it has hitherto been under Count Tisza, a circumstance which, accompanied by the new Emperor's reception of various Hungarian Opposition leaders and the general atmosphere of uncertainty produced by so many ministerial changes, has given rise to numerous rumors of the Hungarian Premier's impending fall. Count Tisza himself, however, insists upon declaring himself perfectly satisfied with the changes in Austria, and recently affirmed—rather too emphatically to be convincing it was thought in some quarters—his conviction that the movement in favor of centralization had definitely disappeared from Austro-Hungarian politics. While time may be required to prove whether he is correct in that particular, it is expected that the near future will show whether the ties binding him to the new triumvirate in Austria are strong enough to enable him to retain his position while successfully combating the Hungarian Opposition, which is openly preparing to take advantage of the situation for the delivery of a fresh attack.

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Mondier Santos, master of the steamship Cavado, an interned German ship requisitioned by the Portuguese Government, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the fishing ketch T. & A. C. of Ramsgate, whom he rescued in the Bristol Channel on Dec. 1, last.

GOVERNMENT GETS TORPEDO

WILLISTON, N. D.—A self-guiding torpedo, based on magnetic control, has been invented by Charles J. Field of this city, a grandson of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first trans-Atlantic cable, and turned over to the United States Government.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATE PASSES STRICT DRY BILL

Features of the Measure, Which
Has Been Advanced to a
Second Reading in House—
Prohibition That Prohibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Since the biennial session of the West Virginia Legislature convened here Jan. 10 resolutions adopted by various organizations in the State, and petitions from churches, individuals, fraternal societies, etc., have been presented in great number, asking that action be taken to strengthen the prohibitory laws. The Legislature responded, and a bill was drafted, a joint committee on prohibition and temperance working together with the Prohibition Commissioner and leading advocates of prohibition in making a measure that is believed to contain about all the requirements necessary in making prohibition prohibitive.

The Senate has already passed the bill, which is known as Senate Bill No. 116, and which, under the number of 195, has been advanced to second reading in the House. This bill makes the following provisions by amendment to the present laws:

All houses, bathhouses, buildings, club rooms and places of every description, including drug stores, where intoxicating liquors are manufactured, stored, sold or vended, given away, or furnished in any way contrary to law (including houses in which clubs, orders, or associations, shall barter, give away, distribute or dispense, intoxicating liquors to their members by any means or device whatever, as provided in section 6 of this act), shall be held, taken and deemed common and public nuisances.

All boats, cars, automobiles, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, where intoxicating liquors are had, kept or possessed for the purpose of transporting, or carrying, in any way contrary to law, shall be held, taken and deemed common and public nuisances. Boats, cars (including railroad and traction passenger cars operating in this State), automobiles, wagons, or vehicles of any kind, shall be held, taken and deemed as places within the meaning of this act, and may be proceeded against by suit in equity under the provisions of section 17. And any person who shall maintain, or shall aid or abet, or knowingly be associated with others in maintaining such common and public nuisance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than six months for each offense, and judgment shall be given that such house, building, or any room therein, or other place, be abated or closed as a place for the sale or keeping of such liquors contrary to law, as the court may determine.

It is hereby made the duty of the Mayor of a municipality, or the person acting as such, and the police of a municipality, to enforce the prohibition laws of the State within the municipality, independently of any ordinance or want of ordinance of the municipality. If any Mayor of a municipality, or the person acting as such, the municipal police, county, or district officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, keeping and storing for sale of intoxicating liquors, he shall be removed from office in the manner provided in this section. Such removal shall be made by the Circuit Court of the county wherein such officer resides.

The charges against any such officer shall be reduced to writing, and entered of record by the court, and a summons shall thereupon be issued by the clerk of such court, containing a copy of the charges, and requiring the officer named therein to appear and answer the same on a day to be named therein. And the court itself shall, without a jury, hear the charges, and upon satisfactory proof thereof, remove any such officer from the discharge of the duties of his office, and place the records, papers and property of his office in the possession of some other officer or person for safe-keeping until the vacancy is filled.

Any vacancy created under this section shall be filled in the manner required by law as to the county and district officers, and in the manner prescribed by the charter or ordinance of the municipality. Any citizen of the county, district, or municipality, as the case may be, or the commissioners of prohibition, may prefer and prosecute to final judgment charges for removal against any of the officers, including municipal police, mentioned in this section. The word "officer" as used herein, shall include and embrace municipal police. Either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State from judgment of the Circuit Court.

It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or carry into the State, during any period of 30 consecutive days, or carry from one place to another within the State, in any manner, whether in his personal baggage or otherwise, more than one quart of intoxicating liquors for personal use. And upon conviction of the same person for the second offense under this act, he shall be guilty of a felony, and be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

It shall be unlawful for any carrier operating in this style to knowingly carry for a passenger or knowingly permit a passenger to carry into the State, or from one place to another



Storthingsgaden, National Theatret, Slottet, Christiania

CHRISTIANIA

Norway's Capital Comparatively
New City—Citizens Much Interested in Literature—Norwegians a Musical People

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Christiania, the capital of Norway, is situated in the eastern part of the country, at the end of the Christianiafjord, which is an arm of the Cattegat and the Skagerrak, extending some 80 miles into the Scandinavian continent. The latitude of Christiania is about 60 degrees, and it is a curious fact that in this latitude are situated also the capitals of Sweden, Finland and Russia, as well as the second great Norwegian city, Bergen.

The name of Christiania dates back only 292 years. The city which preceded it was Oslo, the site of which is now included in the area of Christiania. Oslo was the ancient capital of Norway and existed some 600 years before its name was changed to Christiania, in 1624, after Oslo had been destroyed by a fire. King Christian IV resolved in spite of the protests of the citizens that the site of the capital should be moved to a couple of thousand yards westward to be nearer the fortress of Akershus, and at the same time decided that the town, when rebuilt should be named after himself. The name of Oslo, however, survived. On the ruins of the ancient city there grew up a suburb under the old name of Oslo which later on was incorporated with Christiania. Many Norwegians interested in the ancient history of their country and wishing to link past memories with modern development, are in favor of once more adopting Oslo as the name of their capital city, and it seems not entirely improbable that this will be done at some future date.

The surroundings of Christiania are very beautiful. The city lies in a broad valley at the head of the Christianiafjord in the midst of pine-clad ridges and small mountains linked up with green slopes and undulating fields. From some of these ridges and mountains most delightful views of the scenery a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below can be obtained, and far away in the interior of the country can be seen the high mountains melting into the blue horizon.

The town itself cannot be said to be very handsome. The older part of it, laid out by King Christian himself, and which now constitutes the business quarter, consists of broad straight streets, crossing each other at right angles and does not look very interesting to the visitor. The greater part of the modern town has, for the most part, grown up in its own way, the citizens having apparently had little regard for its future extension. Indeed they never dreamt of the rapid development which was to take place. When, a hundred years ago, the King decided to reside in Christiania and it became the seat of the Norwegian Government and Parliament, the town came next to Bergen as regards its population which numbered only some few thousands. The fact, however, that it was made the governmental center of the country and was also the local center of the richest and most fertile districts, had a stimulating influence on its growth. This was still more accentuated when, later on, Christiania became the hub of a network of railways. Commerce, shipping and industry began to flourish, and in course of time Christiania left Bergen, its rival, far behind it in all these matters, and its population now amounts to some 250,000 persons, or a tenth part of the total population of the kingdom. In later times the citizens have made up for the negligence of their fathers as regards street regulations and facilities for traffic and shipping, and Christiania is now quite a modern city in these respects and will shortly have an underground railway.

Being a comparatively new city and its ancient predecessors having been almost totally destroyed, Christiania is not very rich in buildings of historic interest. The only relic left

from the medieval ages is the Akershus Palace and fortress built on a promontory facing the harbor. This palace which is truly magnificent, is regarded with veneration by the people as being the spot where important historic events have taken place, and some of Norway's greatest poets have paid tribute to it.

The finest street in Christiania is the Karl Johans Gate, named after King Karl Johan, the first Bernadotte to ascend the Norwegian throne. In this street are the most fashionable cafes and hotels and some of the principal public buildings, such as the Parliament Building, the University, an especially fine example of architecture in the classic Greek style, the National Theater, whilst on a hill at the end of the street is the Royal Palace, surrounded by a park.

One of the most striking features of Christiania's streets is the preponderance of young people. This has always been the case since the time when Christiania was still a small town, and the students at the university were drawn from all parts of the country. The number of university students has increased with the growth of the capital, and of the country, and in addition to the university a number of high schools have been established, including technical and commercial colleges and other special schools, which attract young people from all over the country. The schools are chiefly coeducational.

Norwegians are very interested in sport. In the winter time skiing is the favorite pastime and the district around Christiania is ideal for this. On Sundays crowds throng the hills and slopes on their skis, women competing with men in tackling the difficulties of the steep hillsides in the downward flight. In summer time sailing is the great attraction and on the beautiful fjord hundreds of sailing and motor boats are often to be seen, especially at week-ends. Water sports are quite as popular as skiing, and whilst the more well-to-do have their fine racing yachts or launches, others are satisfied with small open boats with sails, motors, or oars. Whole families often spend their Sundays on the water, taking their meals and picnicking on the small islands, or in the calm idyllic creeks surrounded by slopes clad with pine trees and wild flowers. During the school holidays from July to the middle of August the better classes visit the watering places in the outlying districts of the fjord, or take to the mountains where of late years, many comfortable hotels have sprung up. Long walking excursions in the mountain ranges and through the remote valleys in the interior of the country are also popular in summer time. Outdoor life is, on the whole, a characteristic feature of the population of Christiania.

The people are very much interested in literature, especially the educated classes, and this taste is spreading to the less educated. The great golden age of Norwegian literature created by the famous authors, Henrik Ibsen, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Jonas Lie, Alexander Kielland, gave its radiant reflex to the ensuing generation in the form of a highly developed literary taste. Amongst the successors to the great authors, now becoming classic, are several very gifted younger writers. Knut Hamsun, for instance, is regarded by many as even surpassing the old masters. The weeks before Christmas are the great season for literary publications. A flood of literature is let loose from the publishers; the shop windows of booksellers are filled with freshly printed volumes, and the newspaper columns abound with advertisements of new books. The traditional Christmas presents consist, for a great part, of books, even shipowners sending books to the crews of their ships in far distant ports all over the world.

In Christiania, theater-going is also very popular. There are several theaters, of which the principal is the new National Theater, built opposite the University in the Karl Johans Gate. The National drama, represented chiefly by Ibsen and Bjørnson, together with authors of the younger literary school, occupies, of course, a very prominent place in the annual program; but the authors of other countries are very much appreciated. Norwegians, generally, are a very musical people. Composers such as

Edvard Grieg, Christian Sinding and Svendsen are world-known, and various artists, as for instance, Ole Bull, the violinist, whose name is well-known, especially in America—and Ellen Gulbranson, the Wagner singer, are quite as famous as the authors, while many minor stars are appearing in the musical firmament. Concerts are held every day in the winter and almost all the great celebrities from other countries visit Christiania on their world tours. Nor must the painters of Norway be forgotten.

Some of these have also won world reputations, for instance Thaulow, Werenskjold, Krohg, Edvard Munch, and Munthe. The beautiful and majestic landscape of Norway has inspired the painters, as the country's National history and folklore have inspired her poets and musicians.

The literary and artistic colonies, as well as the scientific men connected with the university have put their stamp on the intellectual and social life of Christiania, and in no capital, perhaps, has that class more influence on public opinion. Sometimes those connected with commerce and industry think that the intellectuals have a little too much to say and that people are apt to forget that after all it is the money earning classes who contribute largely towards the support of the city and the country. This may be so, nevertheless the literary and artistic colonies give an interesting and pleasing coloring to the life of the Norwegian capital, and it is more noticeable here than in many cities far larger than Christiania. After Norway had gained her national independence at the beginning of the past century a great renaissance was manifested in all the national life of the country. In this development, which would have been remarkable, even for a greater country, Christiania became and still remains the center of things. The Norwegian capital is a true exponent of the best qualities of the people, and the intellectual life of this small metropolis is far more interesting than the external appearance of the city.

**STUDY OF JAPAN'S
RELATIONS WITH
UNITED STATES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—In order that increased emphasis may be given the work of instruction and research in problems of international and inter-racial relations in the University of California, the Academic Council of the university has voted to appoint a committee to formulate a plan for the organization and expansion of instruction and research having the definite purpose of assisting in the promotion of amicable world relations. The problems that will receive attention first will be those that have to do with the Pacific area and a group of the faculty has been organized for the purpose of studying, under this head, the relations between the United States and Japan. Attention will be given to the securing of first hand information as to the state of public opinion in Japan in regard to Japanese-American relations.

This committee will also investigate, in countries bordering on the Pacific, legislation that has to do with international relations. Other subjects that will be taken up are the economic and industrial situation in Japan as this may affect the problem of Japanese expansion; and the development of the nationalistic idea in Japan.

MOVE TO CLOSE UP HAWAII'S SALOONS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—When the Hawaiian Legislature meets in February, the first step toward the restriction of liquor-selling in the territory will be taken by Senator-elect Charles F. Chillingworth of Honolulu, who intends to father a bill providing for the elimination of all saloons in the Islands. Senator Chillingworth has not drawn up the bill, but says he intends to recommend that all saloons be given a year from July, 1917, to arrange their business affairs.

RAFA VICTORY CALLED ONE OF FINEST IN EGYPT

Swift 30-Mile Night March
Brings British Troops Within
Striking Distance of Turks—
Success After All-Day Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a very interesting article on the Rafa victory in Egypt, which he describes as unquestionably one of the finest achievements in Egypt during the war, Mr. S. T. Massey describes how, by a swift 30-mile cross-country night march, the mounted troops got within striking distance while the Turks still slept. The boldness of their attack on the elaborate system of defenses enabled them, at the end of an all-day battle, absolutely to overwhelm the Turks and Germans, whose hopes were fortified by the knowledge that they had large reinforcements within three miles of Rafa, and who fought with desperation to stave off defeat until succor arrived. But as darkness was closing in, by a supreme effort, Mr. Massey said, our force occupied the trenches, and as the enemy was completely surrounded, surrender was inevitable. Two relief columns, amounting to about 3000 infantry, were driven back to their bases.

The fight, though taking place under the new conditions of warfare, more nearly resembled the battles of a generation ago than anything hitherto seen in this war. Many phases of the action could be witnessed from one spot. There were cases of mounted men galloping into action within a comparatively short rifle range.

The artillery had targets which could be seen over the gun sights. The fighting was watched by many Bedouins, some of whom actually tended their herds between our firing line and the enemy trenches, either ignorant of their peril or submitting their fate to Allah. There was freshness of scene for our troops, whose eyes have been so long used to the desert glare. They welcomed the rolling green cultivated country round Rafa.

While the Rafa garrison were entirely surprised by our appearance, they were not unprepared. Since Magdhaba was captured the Turks had rapidly entrenched the strong natural position of El Magruntain, two miles southwest of the town. There were several lines of intrenchments, six redoubts, and many rifle pits, which were difficult to locate. There were some trenches east of the town, but the defense rested mainly on El Magruntain. At sunset the Eighth Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division, the Imperial Camel Corps, the Yeomanry, the Territorial Horse batteries, and a mountain battery of artillery marched eastward, the horsemen taking the cross-country route, and the guns and other wheeled traffic moving on a brushwood road made by the Turks, which made good going. For about 10 miles of the distance the road consisted of soft sand, then the ground became harder, and the progress made was so good that a halt was called for a couple of hours during the night. The New Zealanders made an enveloping movement to attack the town from the east, and the Australian Light Horse moved on Rafa from the southeast and the Camel Corps from the south.

The attack began an hour later. The New Zealanders moved very quickly over the grassy ridges direct on Rafa, which, being lightly held, was immediately taken. Some Turkish soldiers and a number of camel men making for Khan Yunus, to the northeast, were captured. One New Zealand regiment was sent well east to protect our flank and watch the enemy movements, which after events proved to be a very wise precaution. The rapid taking of the town was a valuable part of the day's work, as it enabled the New Zealanders to get behind the enemy position and trouble him sorely during the remainder of the day.

The Territorial Artillery pushed forward most gallantly into positions unavoidably exposed to the enemy's mountain guns, which heavily shelled them and our advancing dismounted troops. The Battery likewise displayed splendid coolness and courage, frequently taking their light guns abreast of the camelry firing line.

During the morning aeroplanes reported that the enemy were leaving the western works in considerable numbers to reinforce the southern positions. The Yeomanry were ordered to attack from the west, and at the same time the Anzacs and the camelry reinforced their lines. The large bodies of light horse and yeomanry, galloping into action, presented a magnificent and stirring spectacle, while the camel corps moved steadily up to the extreme rifle range, dismounted and made a model infantry attack. Progress, however, was slow, because the ground was absolutely devoid of cover. The Turks' works were strongly held, their machine guns, manned by German marksmen, being well hidden. At 3 o'clock the Battery, supporting the yeomanry, and artillery of the Anzac division, opened an intense bombardment, silencing two of the enemy's guns. The accuracy of the fire was evidenced by the state of the trenches later. The infantry advanced in rushes, often firing as they ran, but the volume of the Turkish fire was undiminished.

About this time the regiment watching on the east of Rafa reported that the relief force left Shellal, 15 miles east of Rafa, when the attack began. Patrols sent down the Shellal road, and the Khan Yunus road at half past 4 simultaneously reported that

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two forces, estimated at between 3000 and 4000, men, were advancing from both places. The Khan Yunus force was within three miles of Rafa. At this critical moment, when the General was involved in an attack which was not yet completed, and he had substantial forces advancing on his rear, the necessity for an immediate supreme effort was urgent. Such a call would never be made in vain to the desert column troops, and even before it had reached some sections of the line our troops were finishing the work in the trenches. The New Zealanders dashed into the Turks' strongest position from the rear, two Australian brigades carried the southeastern works by an irresistible rush, and the camelry made a very gallant and well-timed assault on the southwestern side fully employed. The whole garrison surrendered, having suffered heavily.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Prince: West of the Meuse, as on the preceding day, there was increased firing. In the Alilly Wood, southeast of St. Mihiel and on both sides the Moselle, French attacks were repulsed.

Our fier squadrons have made attacks far behind the hostile front. Eastern War Theater: Army Group of Prince Leopold: Near Postavy, north of Lake Narocz and southeast of Zlochov, Russian raiding detachments were defeated.

Macedonia front: Northwest of Monastir the French advanced and southwest of Lake Doiran an attack by the English was launched after strong preparatory firing. Both maneuvers were without any success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Another highly successful local operation was carried out last night. A strong system of hostile trenches lying on the southern front of Serre Hill (north of Beaumont-Hamel) was attacked and captured on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. We captured 215 prisoners, a number considerably exceeding our casualties.

We repulsed this morning by our fire an enemy attempt to approach our lines south of Sailly-Saillies. We entered enemy trenches during the night in the neighborhood of Pys, southwest of La Bassée, northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Fauquissart. Many casualties were inflicted on our opponents and their dugouts were destroyed. A number of prisoners were secured.

We effectively bombarded our opponents' positions today at a number of places along our front. Our airplanes carried out bombing operations with good results on Friday night and Saturday. One German machine was driven down in the air fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office yesterday issued the following communication:

In the Forest of Apremont we penetrated the German lines and made nine prisoners. In the Argonne and in Lorraine, the Germans attempted surprise attacks which failed. On the remainder of the front, the night was calm.

Last night the War Office issued an additional communication. The artillery was moderately active, it says, along the whole front.

An enemy airplane was brought down by our special guns in the neighborhood of Verdun.

Bombs were dropped on Nancy and Pont St. Vincent without result.

Yesterday and today in the course of numerous aerial combats, two German machines fell in flames, one within our opponents' lines, the other in our lines, the latter having been brought down by Lieutenant Deullin. This was the eleventh enemy machine destroyed by this pilot.

Last night our air squadrons carried out new operations in Lorraine, on manufacturing at Hauts Fourneaux, La Sarre, Hagondange, Esch and Mezières-les-Metz. A fire broke out in the neighborhood of the Arnayville station. The aviation ground at Colmar and the port of Zeebrugge were likewise bombed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: After violent artillery preparation a German force of about two companies, wearing white overalls, launched an attack against a sector of our position north of Stanislaw and penetrated our trenches. In a counterattack by our reserves the Germans were driven out.

Rumanian front: There has been an exchange of fire.

Caucasus front: Scouting reconnaissances have been conducted. At some points on the front heavy snow is falling.

On the Black Sea three enemy schooners loaded with corn were sunk by our vessels near the Anatolian coast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian official statement says: East of Gorizia on the night of Feb. 9, after intensive artillery preparation, the enemy troops in considerable force attacked our positions on the western slopes of Santa Caterina, northwest of San Marco and east of Vertebello, between the Sober and Gorizia-Dornberg railway. The enemy forces were repulsed nearly everywhere. Some very small portions of our front line trenches, which have not yet been retrenched, are kept under our heavy barrage fire. We captured over 70 prisoners, including one officer.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official Austro-Hungarian headquarters report of Feb. 10, reads: Italian front: In the Gorizia district our troops in nocturnal enterprises entered several portions of enemy trenches, inflicted heavy sanguinary losses upon the Italians and captured 15 officers and 650 men, 10 machine guns, two mine throwers and much other war material.

Detachments of infantry regiments Nos. 85 and 87 and territorial infantry from Lower Austria and Bukovina contributed notably to this success.

PROPOSAL BY GERMANY RESULT OF PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page one)

possibilities. I honestly believe country just anxiously awaiting one more good word."

The significance of the message, it is taken, lies in the fact the writer of it frankly says he is "requested to convey it to the German people." He also refers to persons of great prominence who desire this information to be given to Germany.

This bureau has absolute knowledge that the man who sent the foregoing message has been and is in close relations with Count von Bernstorff, especially, as he is a German himself. Further, significance is placed on the message and its quick results in that the action which followed it in the shape of a proposal for a conference, indicates the anxiety of Germany to avoid if possible open hostilities with the United States.

The State Department has not yet received any information concerning the messages that have been passing between the United States and Germany during the past eight days. Ordinarily a strict censorship is maintained over the wireless stations along the coast, but there is no question that there has been some relaxation of vigilance.

The United States Government has been more embarrassed than by any other propagandist incident in two years, because of the one-sided publication Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning of the German Government's effort to "lessen the tension in this country" over the progress of her submarine blockade of England.

Throughout the country the tale has been published that Germany has made representations to some neutral Government, presumably Switzerland, to the effect that she would be willing to give consideration to any plan that might be offered to safeguard citizens of the United States under her recent submarine decree. This story was published throughout the country baldly, and with no statement of any kind from this Government.

The purpose was to show that Germany apparently stands ready to enter into negotiations for the purpose of avoiding hostilities with the United States. Standing alone, the report is calculated to impress the reader with the fact that if this Government fails to meet the advance, the onus for what may happen in the future will be on the United States.

That the Imperial Government has made such advances there is no reason to doubt. What astounds Administration officials is the fact that Berlin could make any such proposition seriously and expect any consideration of it while the submarine policy is, in force. This is entirely apart from the propagandist work, however, as diplomatically the representation of Germany came through the Swiss Legation. Publication came about through the influence of Count Bernstorff, who was able to get the matter before the people of the United States before it was even broached to the State Department. It was quite natural therefore, that both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk were amazed Saturday afternoon when the first intimations of the proposition were taken to them by newspapermen.

Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called on Counselor Polk late in the afternoon, but as to what passed between them not a word may be said, for the reason that neither official can speak for publication. State Department officials say they do not believe that William Jennings Bryan had anything to do with this enterprise, and furthermore, they have no evidence that he communicated with Count von Bernstorff, while in Washington a week ago. Reports have been published that the former Secretary of State has been most energetic since the break with Germany, along the line of stirring up public sentiment against war.

From the point of view of the Government, the mischief done by this diplomatic stroke of Germany arises from the hue and cry that will go up in this country from the "peace at any price" pacifists. It will be reported abroad that the people of the United States are divided and are not standing solidly behind the President as he has been reported. Diplomatically, it is considered an unpardonable offense for a matter under negotiation to be given publicity before it is presented officially. The situation is considered similar to the act of writing a private and confidential letter to a person, a letter containing private information that is supposed to be known only to the writer and the person addressed, and of publishing the letter even before it is delivered.

Although Administration officials consider it hardly necessary to state the fact, it may be said on the very best authority that the United States cannot and will not enter into any form of negotiation with Germany through the Swiss Legation, or any other diplomatic avenue, while the submarine policy as announced in the recent note is in force. It is not considered that the offer was made in good faith, for the obvious reason that the German Government knows the United States will not yield on this point. The representation was made, therefore, it is reasoned, at the behest of persons in this country in whom Berlin has confidence, for the use of the propagandists here in advancing the peace sentiment. The only effect has been to make the problem of the Government more difficult.

The mock representations would make it appear, according to some officials, that the President is seeking an opportunity to bring about war, when, as a matter of fact, his friends declare, no one in the world has done more to preserve peace and keep this country out of war than he. These friends also know that it is not the fault of the so-called pacifists that

the United States is not now at war.

This bureau is able to say, on the authority of a Government official competent to speak on the subject, that despite all embarrassments and all efforts to precipitate this Nation into war under circumstances that would place the initial responsibility here, the Government is determined in its purpose to maintain a calm and unshakable poise. It is determined to find some means of freeing the shipping in United States ports from the terrorism created by the German announcement, which amounts to a blockade. It is the belief that this means will be found, and it is hoped that it will be brought about without war. At the present moment the means to be adopted to free the United States ports and enable shipping to sail, at least with some measure of protection, has not been discovered. It may be said also, that even when the Government does reach its conclusion it probably will not be made known to the public officially.

Press of Brazil Divided

Some Papers Wish Note to Germany Had Been More Decisive

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Brazilian reply to the German note announcing the new submarine campaign has not met with unanimous approval by the press, the wish being expressed by some of the newspapers that it had been more decisive in tone.

Of the morning newspapers one section applauds the note without reserve, finding it firm and energetic, and safeguarding the national honor and dignity, to this class, belonging the *Gazeta de Noticias*, the *Jornal do Brazil* and *O Paiz*. The other section finds that the note does not come up to expectations, does not meet the situation and leaves doubts as to the frankly illegal character of the violation of international conventions by the submarine blockade.

The *Correio de Manha*, which has the largest morning circulation, says the essential point at this moment "is not so much to safeguard our future liberty of action as to address a solemn protest against the innovation of a submarine blockade and to register our firm determination not to consent by our silence to a violation of international law which injures so profoundly the interests of all civilized peoples." The *Correio de Manha* believes, in short, that it would have been preferable if the Brazilian Chancellery had followed the energetic course of the United States.

The newspaper *Razon* frankly attacks the note, likewise expressing belief that Brazil should have imitated the action of the United States.

The newspaper *A Noticia* is the only afternoon journal which applauds the terms of the note, declaring that the Brazilian Government, without wishing to depart from the principles of exemplary neutrality, does not hesitate to make a frank protest without reserve against the German blockade, set forth its monstrosity and condemn it.

Socialist Peace Move

Buenos Aires Meeting Attempts to Solidify Party

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Monday)—A definite movement was under way in Argentina today to solidify Socialists throughout the world in a movement to restore peace in Europe, and to reestablish the nations there as republics.

The plan received impetus yesterday at a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, held in the Plaza Congress. Many attended and adopted resolutions for peace, also denouncing any steps by the Government which would be calculated to bring war to Argentina.

It has been estimated here that almost one-half the adult population of Buenos Aires favors some or more of the plans of the Socialists.

Jewish Delegates Against War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delegates attending a convention of the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, which opened here Sunday, voted against the United States becoming involved in the European war. The purpose of the convention is to urge equal civil and political rights for Jews in belligerent countries at the peace congress after the war.

Peace Protest Conveyed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred persons, representing the Emergency Peace Federation, have left here for Washington to call on President Wilson and "voice their protest for peace." In a telegram to the President the delegation stated "that no provocation short of actual invasion of American territory be considered sufficient cause for a declaration of war without previous referendum to the citizens of the nation."

Minneapolis Mayor Scored

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A patriotic demonstration was held Sunday under the auspices of the Minneapolis Loyalty League. Resolutions approving of President Wilson's stand in the German crisis and pledging support, were unanimously adopted. According to the call, the meeting was a "protest against the unpatriotic remarks of our Mayor, Thomas Van Lear," who called a mass meeting Saturday night to protest against war and the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

President Going Slowly

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gen. Ballington Booth asserts that President Wilson said he was going very slowly before he plunged the nation into war and that two forces were working on him. "From a source I have no reason to doubt," said General Booth, "President Wilson has recently remarked: 'Two forces are at work upon me. Both are working for war. The one is pushing me into it, while the other is pulling

me. I shall go very slowly, but if they really want war and there is no other alternative, I shall use every means at my disposal to enforce the dignity of my rights.'"

Destruction By U-Boats

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Destruction of tonnage by German U-boats showed an upward trend today, according to Lloyds report, forwarded to the State Department by Consul General Skinner at London. He reported 15,762 tons destroyed since the last report.

MR. LANSING SEES HOPE THAT CRISIS WON'T MEAN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing, in an address before the Amherst alumni Saturday night, declared that "although the United States is now undoubtedly near the verge of war," there is always the hope that our country may not be forced into the conflict. He said:

"It is a time of anxiety for us all, a time of heavy responsibility for some of us. We are looking forward into the uncertainties of the future and we are striving to read what it holds in store for us and for our country."

"We can hardly close our eyes to the fact that we are standing near to the verge of the war which has for two and a half years wasted the great empires of Europe and brought untold woes to mankind. Ominous though the situation may seem, there is always the hope that our country may be spared the terrible calamity of being forced into the conflict. It is now, as it has been from the beginning, the wish and endeavor of this Government to remain at peace with all the world if it can do so with honor."

"I cannot discuss here the supreme subject of American thought today, either to review the past or to prophesy for the future. It is not a time to speak—it is a time to think, to think earnestly and deliberately. It is a time for coolness and self-restraint, rather than for surrender to the natural impulses which are aroused by great events affecting the national honor, the national duty and the national welfare of our country."

"I can only say this, that with the same patience, the same forbearance, the same deliberation and care with which he has met the previous difficulties in our foreign affairs, the President will meet the present crisis. The Nation can trust him to act justly and honorably and fearlessly, whatever may lie before us. In his hands the destiny of the United States is safe; the national honor is safe."

"The secretary took for his subject, 'College Spirit.' The loyalty of a college man for his alma mater, he said, is a sentiment making for patriotism because it is one of the elements of national life not based on material interest or selfish motive. He deplored the spread of the utilitarian idea in this country and continued:

"It is indeed a commentary on the American people that not a few thoughtful men have been asking with serious concern: 'Have American eyes grown dim to the achievements of the past? Has the blood of patriotism ceased to throb in American veins? Have we forgotten that our heritage of liberty was sealed with the lives of devoted men and that it is a sacred trust which we must hold and transmit unimpaired to the generations to come?'

"I believe most firmly that every one of these questions can be answered in the negative. I believe that at heart the American people are loyal and patriotic. Put to the test, I do not fear the outcome."

Mr. Lansing was graduated at Amherst in the class of 1886.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Amherst '74, presided. Other speakers were Speaker Champ Clark, Secretary of the Interior Franklin B. Lane, Alexander Meiklejohn, Dean of Amherst, and Burgess Johnson, Dean of the faculty were guests.

GERMANS READY.

SAYS BERLIN PAPER

BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—"Although Army headquarters statements of late have announced that there have been no incidents of importance," says the Berliner Tageblatt, "the fighting activity has not ceased at any place for even one moment. On the whole 1200-mile front in Belgium, France, Russia, Rumania and Macedonia troops with rifle in hand are ready at any hour of the night or day to repulse the heaviest enemy's attempts to break the iron ring."

"Batteries hidden in woods and covered by ice and snow are ready to open fire at a second's notice. On hundreds of sectors there are artillery duels, surprising fire attacks and violent cannonades. Every day numberless isolated enterprises under hardship and danger are carried out against the positions of the enemy. Pioneers are digging and constructing in haste, and there is intense and feverish activity in thousands of underground telephone stations."

"At dawn airplane squadrons take to the air for daily reconnoitering and combat with enemy machines. Night and day columns of men on the roads carry to the foremost positions ammunition, food and mails, and bring back wounded soldiers."

"Millions of men without interruption night and day are fighting and working with enthusiasm and unshakable determination. All are animated by a firm confidence in final victory."

CONCERN'S RUBBER POSITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has enough crude rubber to run its plant at capacity until July. This rubber was bought far below present market. Germany's submarine warfare has resulted in a sharp upturn in crude rubber prices,

SWISS PROTEST ISSUED AGAINST U-BOAT WARFARE

(Continued from page one)

measures previously taken, which have already cost China many lives and constitute a violation of international law. The toleration of their application would introduce into international law arbitrary principles incompatible with legitimate intercourse between neutrals and between neutrals and belligerents.

"China, therefore, protests energetically to Germany against the measures proclaimed on Feb. 1, and sincerely hopes that the rights of neutral states will be respected, and that the said measures will not be carried out. If, contrary to expectation, this protest be ineffective, China will be constrained to its profound regret to sever diplomatic relations. It is unnecessary to add that China's action is dictated by a desire for further peace and the maintenance of international law."

A communication explanatory of China's action was also handed to Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China. It follows:

"China, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually execute measures which imperil the lives and property of the citizens of neutral states and jeopardize legitimate commerce and which, if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce new principles into international law. China, being in accord with the principles set forth in your excellency's note and firmly associating itself with the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to Germany against the new blockade measures. China also proposes to take such other action in the future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principles of international law."

Dutch Attitude

Holland Objects to German Submarine Measures

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—An official White Paper gives the text of the German and Austro-Hungarian notifications respecting the danger zones established in the submarine blockade and identic protests by the Dutch Government, dated Feb. 7. The Dutch note points out that the zone proclaimed as dangerous in the Mediterranean completely bars passage between Port Said and the channel from Gibraltar to Greece, so that the Indian route, which is essential to the commerce of Holland as a colonial power, is cut off.

The Dutch Government recalls its earlier protests against the British and German measures relating to the proclamation of war zones in the North Sea, and continues: "With all the more reason the Government is obliged to object with extreme energy against the regime now announced, which not only applies to much vaster areas, but also includes attacks on neutral ships, whatever their cargo or destination, and without discriminating as to whether their presence in said zones is voluntary or not."

It is further pointed out that even had Germany qualified the new measure as a blockade, the merciless destruction of neutral ships would be contrary to international law, which permits only the confiscation and not the destruction of blockade runners.

"Germany," continues the note, "does not use the term blockade, and rightly so, because it cannot be applied to such vast areas and because by the rules of international law it can be directed only against traffic with hostile ports, and in no wise against direct navigation between two neutral countries. Now the German warships are ordered to destroy ships irrespective of the trafficking with enemy ports or between neutral ports."

"Faithful to the principle which has always been observed in this war, the Queen's Government can only see in such destruction of neutral ships violation of the rights of nations, to say nothing of an attack upon the laws of humanity, if this happened regardless of the security of the persons aboard. The responsibility of the eventual destruction of Dutch ships and loss of life will fall on the German Government, and all the more heavily in the foreseeable event of Dutch ships being forced to enter the danger zone by constraint of adversary warships exercising the right of search."

German-American Relations

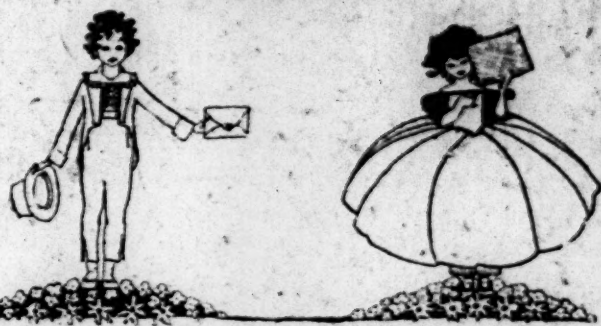
BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—With reference to the present condition of German-American relations, the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, made the following statement on Saturday to the Overseas News Agency:

"We have practically no speedy or reliable information about the United States. The best proof of this is furnished by two wireless messages which were sent Feb. 5 by the correspondent in the United States of the German news agency, and which arrived yesterday. The contents of these two short messages were astounding, even sensational, for they told that the United States government had not confiscated German ships in American ports nor interned Germans residing in the United States."

"Until yesterday morning all we knew about these matters had passed through English channels, and the gist of these reports was that the United States Government actually had violated the property and liberty of German citizens."

"English agents, by thus adulterating the truth, did not intend, of course, to alarm the United States. Their intention was to create public alarm in Germany and thus cause outbursts of popular indignation and,

Filene's



Valentines

TO A FRIEND FAR AWAY—A long, long letter. (Post-office, street floor balcony.) A valentine apron. (Third floor.)

TO A CHILD—A cake of sweet chocolate from Holland, or a doll-valentine that rolls its eyes. (Third floor.)

TO A HOME WOMAN—A potted plant. (Street floor flower shop.) A valentine apron. (Third floor.)

TO A YOUNG WOMAN—A box of roses or a bunch of violets (street floor flower shop), or a box of Maple Grove sweets. (Eighth floor.)

TO ALL ONE'S FRIENDS—A St. Valentine's party at Filene Restaurant, Wednesday.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

perhaps, even prompt the German Government to rash actions based on error. All this then would have been reported in exactly the same—that is incorrect—fashion to the United States by the same British agencies. If they had succeeded these British agents would have saddled Germany with the responsibility and fault in the eyes of every candid, but misled, observer.

"However, during 2½ years, we have been practically cut off from reliable and speedy communication with the United States. During that time we have learned to appreciate British reports at their true value. We, therefore, suspended judgment and awaited the real reports which now, after all, have arrived."

Warning to Neutrals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The *Lokal Anzeiger* in a leading article warns neutrals not to take Germany's declaration of intensified submarine war too easily. "The capacity of our fighting forces alone will limit the sinking of vessels in the prohibited area," it writes, and it advises neutrals to preserve their vessels for the busy time after the war.

German Interests

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—Switzerland will represent German interests in Great Britain, Japan and the unoccupied portion of Rumania, as well as in France and the United States.

Mediterranean Sea Traffic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday)—Az Est says negotiations have been initiated between Washington and Vienna regarding the freedom of navigation of the Mediterranean for American ships, on which point there appears to be a possibility of concessions.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Capt. James W. Everington, relieved from duty with National Guard in South Dakota, is detailed as inspector-instructor with National Guard in Nebraska.

Leave of absence for one month is granted first Lieut. Douglas T. Greene.

The name of Maj. Harry H. Pattison is placed on the detached officers list. Capt. George E. Goodrich is transferred to the 22nd infantry.

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard is assigned to permanent station at El Paso.

Maj. Hanson E. Ely is detailed as inspector-instructor with the National Guard in Indiana.

First Lieut. Peter L. Harvie, is relieved from duty in the southern department, to take effect Feb. 24.

Maj. Howard Bailey, medical corps, is relieved from temporary duty in the southern department.

First Lieut. John W. Turner is ordered to active duty.

Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Varnum is relieved from duty at Portland, Ore., and will proceed to Kansas City.

Majs. William A. Mitchell, Max C. Tyler and Ulysses S. Grant are relieved from duty in southern department.

Lieut.-Col. Edward M. Lewis will return to station at Springfield, Ill., and resume duties as inspector-instructor with National Guard in Illinois.

SANTO DOMINGO BRIDGE PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A consular report from the Dominican Republic says that bids will be called for in the near future by the director-general of public works at Santo Domingo City for the erection of a steel bridge across the Yague River at Santiago, an interior town about 40 miles from Puerto Plata. This structure will be 550 feet long, will have three spans on concrete piers, and a timber trestle at one end. The cost of the bridge is estimated at about \$75,000.

OFFICERS OF THE LINER NEW YORK DO NOT AGREE

Some Say She Heard California's S. O. S. Call and Raced Out of the Submarine Zone

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner *New York* was only 40 miles away from the point where the liner *California* was sunk by a submarine and heard the Anchor liner's "S. O. S." call, officers of the *New York* said when the liner docked here today. The *New York* put on all power and speed and raced 425 miles on a far north course, to get out of the submarine zone, it was admitted. There was no thought of answering the *California*'s call.

In contrast to the stories told by the other officers and passengers, the captain said the trip was normal and that he did not receive flashes from the *California*, or other tips regarding submarine activities. The liner carried 238 passengers, a majority of whom were Americans who had made haste to leave England when the announcement of the new German submarine campaign was published.

The stewards department, 120 strong, presented demands at the last moment before leaving Liverpool, refusing to sail unless provision was made for their families in case the ship was destroyed by a submarine. The company insured the lives of each for \$1500.

The *Andania*, a Cunarder, docked a few minutes after the *New York* had reached her pier. She carried but nine passengers.

PORTO RICO BILL IS AMENDED IN THE SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a scramble among senators today to obtain consideration of measures in which they are personally interested or which they have in charge, the Senate took up the bill to provide for a civil government for Porto Rico. It was expected that the Porto Rico Bill would be passed before adjournment today, when Senator Overman of North Carolina is to seek action on his bill to define and punish espionage.

An amendment was adopted to the Porto Rico Bill to have legislative proceedings conducted in English, though permitting speechmaking in the Spanish language. Another amendment makes the collector of customs an appointee of the President of the United States at a salary of \$5000 a year.

The Porto Rico Civil Government Bill, Post Office and Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bills, Mississippi and Sacramento River Water Control Bill and the proposed increase membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission urged by the President, were passed for action. All of these measures rank foremost in legislation before the Senate, but when the Administration Revenue Bill is reported, these general bills are expected to be all temporarily side tracked.

Before the close of the morning hour, Senator Ashurst of Arizona succeeded in bringing up the conference report on the Indian Appropriation Bill, reporting several points of disagreement to the committee and asking for instructions. Further conference was ordered.

LONDON MARKET DULL AND STEADY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England—Markets quietly steady at close.

HONOLULU

SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA Regular Sailings by the CAL. AUST. ROYAL MAIL LINE For further particulars apply to the Agent, 322 Washington St., Boston, or to the Agent, 307 Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

SENATOR WEEKS STANDS UP FOR THE PUBLISHERS

Opposes Proposed Amendment to Post Office Bill Doubling Second-Class Postage and Lowering Drop-Letter Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Bryan of Florida has given notice that he will attempt under suspension of the rules to have the Senate adopt an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill to provide one-cent postage for drop letters and at the same time to double second-class postage rates as a means of raising the revenue loss on drop letters. This amendment was dropped from the bill Saturday on a point of order raised by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska. Suspension of the rules can be obtained only by consent of two-thirds of the senators present and voting.

An amendment providing \$100,000 for experimental use of aeroplanes for mail delivery and another to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for transportation of mail between the United States and Great Britain on fast ships, capable of making at least 30 knots an hour, the compensation for which is to be \$10 per mile, have been agreed to in the Senate. The pneumatic tube proposition will come up later.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, in opposing an increase for second-class postage, said today:

"At almost any other time I would be glad to see a reasonable increase made for carrying second-class mail matter. But I do not believe this is the time to place additional burdens upon an industry which is already suffering its share of the universal rise in the cost of materials without adequate means of offsetting this cost. Print paper has advanced during the past year to such a degree that where contracts have not been made which go over for the next year, or where the producers of print paper are not willing to provide on substantially the terms of the past for their regular customers, the increased cost to the publishers is going to be enormous. In many cases it will be enough to wipe out the profits of what have been very profitable publications; and as to those which have not been profitable, in many cases, in my judgment, it will practically ruin them. At such a time as this, without giving them a hearing, for the Senate to increase a cost which may bring about ruin of more or less publishers seems to me to be unfair and ill-advised. I have discussed this subject with a great many publishers during the last year, and almost all of them agree that they should, under normal conditions, pay a higher rate of postage for their publications. But this is not the right time, and for that reason I have opposed the department's plan."

IMPEACHMENT OF RESERVE BOARD ASKED IN HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

ing taken part in the original conspiracy."

Mr. Lindbergh names as members of the advisory council who are familiar with the general alleged conspiracy, but are not impeached by him, the following persons: J. P. Morgan of New York, Daniel C. Wing of Boston, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, W. S. Rose of Cleveland, J. N. Norwood of Richmond, Charles A. Lyerly of Atlanta, J. B. Forgan of Chicago, Frank O. Watts of St. Louis, J. R. Mitchell of Minneapolis, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City, T. J. Record of Dallas and Herbert Fleischacker of San Francisco.

Mr. Lindbergh also claims that there has been a boycott of State and other banks not in the Federal Reserve system and that the members of the Federal Reserve Board have been cognizant of this boycott as a part of the alleged conspiracy.

A general maladministration of the Federal Reserve Act is alleged by Mr. Lindbergh, who concludes with the statement: "In order to create industrial slaves of the masses, the foresaid conspirators did conspire and are now conspiring to have the Federal Reserve Act administered so as to enable the conspirators to coordinate all kinds of big business and to keep themselves in control of big business in order to amalgamate all of the trusts in one great trust in restraint and control of trade and commerce."

DORCHESTER ASH REMOVAL

Protests by people of Dorchester and the transfer of the contract to John J. Looney, caused a removal of some barrels of ashes in the Upham's Corner section of Dorchester yesterday, but hundreds more remained to litter lawns last night. The Department of Public Works is promising that the new contractor will attend to ash removals regularly when his men get caught up with the accumulations of last week.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

The standing of the National Dock & Storage Company before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission was questioned today by George H. Fernald Jr., counsel for the Boston & Albany Railroad, in the proceedings arranged for the board to compel a re-arrangement of the storage charges by the carrier company.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN RATES PROTEST

At the hearing on the southeastern freight rates before Examiner William A. Disque of the Interstate Commerce Commission today, William A. Chandler of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which alleges discrimination by the coastwise steamship companies against New England shipments by way of Boston, claimed that rates from interior points in New England to Boston were lower than from interior points to New York and Philadelphia for equal distances. Notwithstanding this lower rate, the steamship lines charge higher rates from these interior points by way of Boston, than are enjoyed by the interior points which ship south by way of New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Chandler pointed out that the interior New York points also had the advantage of water shipments on the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, yet the first-class rate from New Hamburg, N. Y., to New York, is five cents higher than from Brookfield, Mass., to Boston, both being equal distances from the steamship line docks. "I have always been told," said Mr. Chandler, "that the Erie Canal was a factor in governing rates on railroad lines from the north into New York."

Mr. Chandler claimed that the southeastern rates from New England should not be higher than from New York points, and that the old grouping, which obtained before Jan. 1, 1916, should be maintained. He believed that the steamship lines ought to be able to absorb the interior rates without difficulty and that New England manufacturers should have the benefit of rates by way of Boston.

In connection with the testimony of Mr. Chandler, Francis B. Jones of Washington, who is acting as special counsel for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presented 29 exhibits, including maps, tables and diagram charts, showing comparative rates. It was also shown that the Boston district did not reach farther west than Willimantic, Conn., Springfield, and Bellows Falls.

A. L. Kenfield of the freight department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, testified that his company was interested in the development of the ports of Boston, Providence, New London and New York, and tried to be an impartial carrier, in the belief that there should be an equality of conditions for the shippers in all four ports.

The hearing today was in the Circuit Court room, which was well filled with members of the Chamber of Commerce, freight agents from the railroads and steamship lines, and shippers to the south and southwest.

It is expected that the hearing will continue for several days.

WRIGHT GIVES ADVICE ON WAR AEROPLANE WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orville Wright, inventor of the aeroplane, announced today that, in case of war with Germany, he would abandon his private affairs and offer his services to the Government to help organize an aerial army. "We have a pitifully small number of military and licensed civilian pilots to meet an emergency," he said, "but that need not trouble us a great deal if we meet the situation promptly. It takes but about two weeks to develop and train a good military aerial observer. It takes two weeks more to make him a competent fighting man."

"As for the type of aerial defense, I would favor the small, high climbing plane, light and unarmed except for a single gun. Every step in the European war's development of air craft has proved that it is the light, quick machine that can get up and down and around rapidly that is the most effective. They can jump in and do their damage and get away while heavier planes are getting started."

"You can combine weight and efficiency in air craft. The heavily armored plane has been a failure, and I think we will eventually come back to the smaller one. I am not always agreed with in this, but it is true, nevertheless. I would be absolutely against manufacture of Zeppelins or dirigibles except for observation purposes. As an offensive weapon in war the Zeppelin has been a flat failure."

MASSACHUSETTS MAY INTERVENE IN THE B. & M. CASE

Permission was granted the State of Massachusetts to intervene in the Boston & Maine receivership proceedings by Judge Morton in the United States District Court today. Petition for this effect was filed with the court by Atty-Gen. Henry C. Atwell last week, and when the matter came before Judge Morton, Asst. Atty-Gen. Henry W. Barnum appeared in behalf of the petitioner while Boyd B. Jones, represented the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the petitioning creditor for the receivership.

Judge Morton was informed that Atty-Gen. Atwell and George L. Mayberry, counsel for the temporary receiver, were drafting a decree for the approval of the court. As there were no objections to the petition, Judge Morton granted the plea and said that the decree might be filed with him for approval.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts owns \$5,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds of the Boston & Maine on which the interest has been defaulted and \$5,000,000 of the bonds of the Fitchburg Railroad which is under lease to the Boston & Maine. It is expected that at some time in the proceedings there may be a hearing granted to the State on its attitude toward the receivership.

ELEVATED ORDER FOR NEW CARS IS OVER \$2,000,000

President Brush Tells of Plans of Company for New Rolling Stock, the Deliveries of Which Are to Begin in April

The Boston Elevated Railway Company has ordered more than \$2,000,000 worth of new cars to be delivered as soon as they can be manufactured, for use on its surface, elevated and subway lines, according to a statement issued today by President Matthew C. Brush.

"The commission appointed to investigate the financial condition of the company," says the statement, "has made a report recommending that the company be authorized to issue temporary bonds or use the proceeds of the sale of the Cambridge subway temporarily to purchase more cars and equipment. If the Legislature enacts the bill recommended by the commission making it lawful for the company to do so, it will immediately contract for a large number of additional surface cars of the latest type to replace its older equipment, to be paid for as the commission has recommended."

"In order that the public may know what the company is now doing and what it has done in the recent past the following statements of facts is made:

"On Aug. 31, 1916, the company placed orders for 100 center-entrance high-speed multiple unit control step-less semi-convertible cars for use in the East Boston Tunnel, same being contracted for at price of approximately \$8750 each, or total cost of \$875,000, for delivery beginning in May, 1917, at the rate of five cars per week.

"On Aug. 25, 1916, the company placed an order for 42 rapid transit cars similar in design to those now operated on the Elevated lines and Washington Street Tunnel, except that the doors are slightly enlarged, at a price of approximately \$12,000 each or total cost of \$504,000 for delivery beginning in April, 1917, at the rate of two to four cars per week.

"On Jan. 13, 1917, the company placed an order for 35 cars for use in the Dorchester Tunnel substantially identical to those now in use in the Cambridge subway, at a price of approximately \$18,500 each, or total cost of \$647,500, for delivery beginning in November, 1917, at the rate of six cars per week.

"In other words, during the past six months the company has placed orders for \$2,026,500 worth of equipment to the extent of 177 cars, these cars being all of the latest design, all steel and embodying all the latest developments of the art in all appurtenances and auxiliary equipment."

"The contracts for these cars have in each case been let with the lowest bidder at a cost of about 70 per cent above the cost of two years ago, and deliveries are to be made at the earliest possible date."

"Previous to the placing of the order for the first of these cars on August 25, 1916, the company had during the past six years purchased 135 rapid transit cars and 450 surface cars."

"In addition to the above investments the company has spent in order to widen tracks sufficiently to operate new cars during the same period \$226,734; has spent for bridge strengthening, carhouse changes and loops for these new cars \$354,316; and in order to furnish power for the operation of equipment, the company has spent for generation, substations and distribution lines \$6,260,400, during the same period. Further, the company has invested since the spring of 1912 in the Cambridge Subway, East Cambridge Viaduct, Green Street Station, Forest Hills Station enlargement, Eggleston Square Station, Bennett Street carhouse, enlargements at Sullivan Square, Dudley Street, Dover Street and other stations a total of \$14,619,000, and during the same period has incurred obligations to pay rental on Beacon Hill Tunnel, Boylston Street Subway, East Boston Tunnel extension, a total investment of \$8,572,000, and has incurred the obligation to pay interest on a further investment in the Dorchester Tunnel and its equipment, the Everett extension, the Bennington Street double track from Day Square to Orient Heights and the improvement of Lake Street of \$13,192,186."

"On Sunday morning the men at the immigration station were taken before boards of special inquiry and questioned in the usual manner regarding personal matters, such as their home address, relatives at home and friends in the United States, their position on the vessel, and the other questions asked by the boards in examining all aliens who land at the port of Boston. On the completion of the examinations Sunday afternoon the board reports were sent to Washington. On Monday the officers were heard by the boards of special inquiry, and in all 97 men were reported."

Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, returned to Boston from the South on Sunday and immediately ordered reinforcements for guards on duty at the docks where the German and Austrian vessels were located. These guards included customs guards, immigration inspectors and patrolmen. That night Commissioner Skeffington spent at the Quincy House where the chief officers of the vessels were quartered.

TEACHERS INDORSE TWO-MILL TAX BILL

The "two mill tax bill" in the Massachusetts Legislature was approved by the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation at a meeting on Saturday held at the College of Liberal Arts. This bill provides for the equal distribution of the sum raised for school purposes on the basis of aggregate attendance. At present some communities have 10 times as much to spend on their schools as others.

The committee went on record as opposed to the civil service bill for teachers on the ground that it is a political measure. It favored the bill for the temporary retirement of teachers and after-noon officers for disability after 25 years of service. Fred A. Pitcher is chairman of this committee and Err: Makechnie is secretary.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Atlantic Refining Company reports total profits for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, of \$9,628,258, compared with \$5,592,425 in 1915. Surplus Dec. 31, 1916 (invested), was \$33,976,191. Total profits included \$256,998 appreciation from inventories in 1916 and \$210,522 in 1915.

WERE CREWS OF GERMAN SHIPS IN BOSTON SEIZED?

(Continued from page one)

torney George W. Anderson, and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mr. Anderson also conferred with Governor McCall and the heads of the State and Boston police with the purpose of adopting measures to prevent unlawful actions by irresponsible persons.

On the same day United States Marshal John J. Mitchell was informed by counsel for the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Company, both of New York, that he would be held responsible for the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, inasmuch as the two banks had libeled the vessel for failure to complete its last voyage in 1914 and deliver \$8,000,000 in gold in Europe. Suits for claims amounting to \$2,300,000 were entered in the United States Federal Courts.

Marshal Mitchell at once communicated with Judge James M. Morton of the United States District Court over the telephone in regard to what action he should take. "In compliance with an oral order to take charge of the Cecilie to prevent her being damaged Marshal Mitchell called upon the Boston Police Department for patrolmen to act as deputy marshals. The oral order was formally entered in the court records on Feb. 5, and at that time Judge Morton commended Marshal Mitchell for his handling of this civil matter."

For more than two years the Cecilie had been the home of the officers and members of the crew still remaining on board. The moment that Marshal Mitchell assumed full custody of the vessel the sailor's went onto the docks and for the first time since their arrival in Boston Harbor they became "aliens upon American soil," without a home, and in compliance with the usual procedure they automatically came under the supervision of the immigration officials.

As soon as the men left the Cecilie then, the United States marshal ceased to have any jurisdiction over them whatever, but the order of departure was not given until an agreement had been reached as to the disposition of the men. Charles A. Polack, captain of the Cecilie, participated with Marshal Mitchell in effecting an arrangement whereby the chief officers should go to the Quincy House and the men to the immigration station.

On landing on the dock from the vessel the officers and crew unintentionally on their part but automatically became "aliens upon American soil," for the vessel which had been their home was in the custody of the recognized representative of the United States Department of Justice because of the libel suits pending against the ship.

As no alien is permitted to land on American soil without first appearing before the immigration authorities, it was necessary for the immigration officials in Boston to assume jurisdiction over the officers and members of the crew, and this jurisdiction was assumed in the usual manner.

That the action of the immigration officials, in Boston was in keeping with the desire of the Government officials in Washington appeared on Tuesday, when Henry J. Skeffington, Immigration Commissioner in Boston, received a letter from William B. Wilson, secretary of the Department of Labor, commending him for his prompt compliance with the instructions regarding the desire of the department that the immigration inspectors in Boston should assume jurisdiction of the officers and crew of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie if and when such officers should leave the vessel as the result of a court decision.

About 70 members of the crew were taken to the immigration station on Saturday night. While the officers were just as much "aliens upon American soil" as the crew, they were not taken to the station, but were permitted to go to the Quincy House on the word of an official of the steamship company that he would be responsible for them.

On Sunday morning the men at the immigration station were taken before boards of special inquiry and questioned in the usual manner regarding personal matters, such as their home address, relatives at home and friends in the United States, their position on the vessel, and the other questions asked by the boards in examining all aliens who land at the port of Boston. On the completion of the examinations Sunday afternoon the board reports were sent to Washington. On Monday the officers were heard by the boards of special inquiry, and in all 97 men were reported."

Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, returned to Boston from the South on Sunday and immediately ordered reinforcements for guards on duty at the docks where the German and Austrian vessels were located. These guards included customs guards, immigration inspectors and patrolmen. That night Commissioner Skeffington spent at the Quincy House where the chief officers of the vessels were quartered.

On Monday Collector Billings announced that the orders isolating the German seamen on board the various vessels were put into effect, with the exception of the crew of the Cecilie. He further announced that the officials of the North German Lloyd Company had requested that the officers and crew of the Cecilie be allowed to board the other two ships of the company, the Köln and Wittekind.

The men at the immigration station entered several complaints on Saturday night about conditions at the station. These complaints were repeated Sunday night. In addressing the men at the station Monday, Captain Polack counseled them to be patient, as the Government officials were doing their best for them. The request of the company for the transfer of

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Name

Address

the men to the Köln and Wittekind was sent to Washington, and it was granted so that the transfer was made Monday afternoon.

Collector Billings, Commissioner Skeffington, and the captains of the seven ships held a conference on Tuesday. Following this conference it was announced that the Federal authorities in Boston desired to carry out the Government orders regarding the crews with as little friction and inconvenience to the men as possible.

The result of the conference was that the chief officers of all the vessels were allowed to leave and board the ships at pleasure. The members of the crew were required to secure passes countersigned by their own captain and the immigration inspector on duty at the vessel, before going on shore. The passes stated the reasons for the shore leave, the destination, and the time of return which was set not later than 11 p. m.

The regulations established at the Tuesday conference remained in force until the receipt of orders from Washington on Thursday instructing the immigration officials in Boston to remove all restrictions on the movements of the officers and crews of the seven vessels. From Thursday noon the men have enjoyed the same privileges that were accorded them prior to the severance of diplomatic relations, with the exception that the crew of the Cecilie has not been permitted to return to that vessel pending the final settlement of the damage suits.

Unconfirmed reports were circulated as early as Saturday, Feb. 3, to the effect that the machinery and engines of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had been damaged. On Monday Marshal Mitchell stated that he believed the vessel had been handed over in good faith. On Tuesday Capt. John B. Coyle, chief engineer of the Eastern division of the Coast Guard Service, began an examination of the Cecilie. Subsequently he examined the other six vessels, and in every case his full report has been forwarded to Washington.

As yet no official statement has been issued regarding the condition of the vessels either in Boston or Washington. From sources which are considered reliable have come reports that the engines of the Cecilie have been damaged and that the 24 center ribs have been so perforated with holes as to make the vessel unseaworthy. Statements that the machinery on the other six vessels—the German Lloyd Köln and Wittekind, Hamburg-American Amerika and Cincinnati, Hansa line Ockenfels, and the Austrian Enry—have been put out of commission, still lack official confirmation.

On Saturday counsel for the New York banks entered a petition in the United States District Court to have the Cecilie sold to satisfy the claims against the vessel. The petition declared that the ship had been damaged "by reason of the wanton injury to and destruction of the machinery of

the said steamship by her master and crew while in the employ of the owners."

The damage suits against the Cecilie and the failure of the company to file any bond have placed this vessel under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts and in the custody of the United States marshal. The other six vessels come under the jurisdiction of the Customs Department, but the crews are subject to the regulations of the Immigration Department.

Work on Vessels Rushed

Work on the United States Navy vessels at the Charlestown Navy Yard is being rushed with three shifts of men working yesterday and a number of skilled mechanics reporting for work, in response to newspaper advertising, at the yard today. The U. S. S. Kearsarge and the U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Warrington went into dry dock today for slight repairs. The new destroyer Allen, equipped with a powerful wireless, sailed from the yard yesterday under sealed orders. John H. Gill, for many years chief carpenter at the Navy yard, was ordered by radio to proceed to New York today in order to help at the Brooklyn navy yard.

SAFETY MEASURE VIEWS OBTAINED

Engineering experts, educators, representatives of patriotic societies and others have been called for conferences today and tomorrow with the executive committee of the Massachusetts committee on public safety recently organized by Governor McCall to give information concerning measures which could be of use in time of national need. Among these are A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Walter C. Fish of the General Electric Company; Commodore James P. Parker of the Massachusetts Naval Militia and representatives of the American Legion and Civic Federation. Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France; Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, and Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson were in conference with the committee from early afternoon until late last night.

Mr. Bacon furnished the committee with information concerning civilian organizations and the uses they could be put to in time of war. Resources of the State's largest manufacturing plants were told by Mr. Powell, and Adjutant-General Pearson reported on the military organizations of the Commonwealth.

James J. Storrow, chairman of the executive committee, at the conclusion of the meeting said: "We are gathering acts and formulating plans to lay before the full committee of 100 on Wednesday. For obvious reasons we cannot make public at this time such information as we have, nor discuss any possible plans for the part this State may take in the event of

war. Our present work is preliminary and consists largely of gathering information for the consideration of the general committee."

SIMMONS COLLEGE ALUMNAE MEETING

The mid-year conference of the Alumnae Association of Simmons College was held yesterday at the college dormitories in Boston where the alumnae and seniors were guests of Henry Lafavour, president of Simmons. Throughout the addresses the speakers impressed the hearers with the ideals of Simmons which make for disinterested service in all walks of life. Miss Beulah C. Hatch, president of the association, welcomed them by saying that the 14 Simmons clubs throughout the country had bound themselves to the college by the many services rendered. Representatives from each profession taught in Simmons spoke on the work of the alumnae.

CHAMBER LUNCHEON

Irving T. Bush of New York, organizer of the Bush Terminal in that city, will speak to members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the fourth of the series of five assembly luncheons, next Thursday in Ford Hall at 12:30 p. m., on "The Industrial and Port Problems of Boston."

Herbert Hoover

Mass Meeting, Lincoln's Birthday To Hear and Greet the Great Organizer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium

Come and hear the wonderful story of how the Belgians have been helped through the efforts of Americans and what is the duty of the American people today.

Rev. William Harman Van Allen will make an address following Mr. Hoover's.

Mr. Francis Peabody will preside

Mr. Malcolm Lang Will Play the Organ

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LINCOLN DAY IS OBSERVED BY BOSTON PEOPLE

Municipal Exercises in Tremont Temple a Feature of Celebrations Under Various Auspices in Many Parts of City

Compulsory military service in the United States is a measure which Lincoln himself would have advocated, declared Col. J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R., the orator at the Boston official celebration of Lincoln day at Tremont Temple this morning.

"I see no reason why 300,000 to 1,000,000 boys should enlist from one class if there should be war," declared the speaker, "while a like number should be excluded and take no part. The son of the rich man and the son of the poor man should march side by side. There must be no distinction between classes in the great honor of serving the flag and the Nation. I believe in compulsory military service, that we may be at all times prepared for war and therefore eternally have peace."

"There is no boy in Boston," the speaker told the school children who more than filled the Tremont Temple auditorium, "whose chance in life is not better than that of the great emancipator." To link the past with the present Mr. Bradley blew old army calls on the same bugle with which he had formerly blown them within the hearing of Abraham Lincoln.

The official celebration of Lincoln's birthday was opened by Mayor Curley who urged the public schools of Boston to take up the work soon to be laid down by the Grand Army of the Republic and to make Lincoln day an annual celebration in Boston.

William F. Kenney, vice-president of the Boston Library Trustees represented Mayor Curley as chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Arthur T. Connelly. Children of the Boston Public Schools, under the direction of Prof. John A. O'Shea, sang choruses anthems. Thomas H. Cummings, historical lecturer, as closing speaker of the celebration, showed and explained lantern slides to illustrate the lives of Washington and Lincoln.

At King's Chapel, Prof. Kirsopp Lake of the Harvard Divinity School told a noonday congregation that Lincoln is honored because he believed that great things can be achieved only by men who are prepared to act and because he realized that sometimes, in the cause of right, it was necessary to use force. Professor Lake's subject was "Lincoln from an Englishman's Point of View." Frederick L. Hosmer and Katherine Lee Bates sang solos at this meeting.

A Lincoln day luncheon was to be given at the Women's City Club where Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard will be the speaker. Other exercises scheduled for the afternoon, and evening include a Lincoln day reception to students from other countries at the Twentieth Century Club and a meeting of the South End Improvement Society this evening.

Special Lincoln services were held in many of the Boston churches yesterday, the pastors taking the life of the emancipator as a text for their sermons.

At the midnight exercises in Park Square Miss Theresa C. Monahan played "America" on the cornet, William L. Anderson read the Gettysburg address, Miss J. A. McGuire decorated the statue, and the exercises closed with a salute to the flag.

Lincoln anniversary exercises were held yesterday at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. Governor McCall's proclamation was read by C. C. Parsons, Lincoln stories were related by Daniel A. MacKay and the Gettysburg address was given by James H. Dalton of the class in elocution. An informal discussion followed.

Exercises in Schools

Abraham Lincoln, His Life and Works, the Topic of Programs

Regular routine was put aside for an hour or so in all the Boston public schools today that special honor might be given to the life and works of Abraham Lincoln. Groups of children from some of the schools participated in the municipal celebration in Tremont Temple.

At the Brighton High School there was a long program of music and readings. Chester B. Whitman read "With Charity for All" by William T. Sherman; Eleanor F. Pillsbury read a selection on Lincoln by William C. Bryant; Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" was read by Hazel Callahan, and John G. Whittier's "Emancipation Group" by Regina Leonard. A Bronson Alcott on "Garrison" was read by Madeleine Grinley. "Lincoln's Influence on America," by Edward Cummings, was read by Harold W. Bates, and Marion Evans gave the Gettysburg address. Other selections were given by Albert Atner, Alice Sullivan, Marion J. Ghinn and Mildred E. Smith.

Programs at the schools varied, according to the inclination of the teachers and the advancement of the pupils, but in all schools, from the kindergarten to the normal, tribute was paid to the character of the man who stood at the head of the Nation during the darkest hour of her history.

Springfield Honors Lincoln

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—In honor of Lincoln's birthday the State, Federal, county and city offices and many business houses are closed. The annual banquet of the Lincoln Centennial Association will be held at the Leland Hotel tonight. John Groer Hibben, president of Princeton University, and Thomas Sterling, United Senator from South Dakota, will speak.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FUND NOW \$143,234

Grafton D. Cushing, presiding today at the luncheon at the Boston City Club of the teams campaigning for funds for a new clubhouse for the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Boston, announced that the campaign would be extended two days, closing Wednesday noon. This follows the announcement of Saturday when it was decided to try to raise \$200,000 instead of the \$350,000 originally planned, and to get the remainder for an endowment fund some other time. The grand total to date is \$143,234. Teams announced contributions totaling \$14,625 today.

Officers of the United States battleships Nebraska, Virginia, Rhode Island, George and Kearsarge in the Charlestown navy yard have pledged \$1000 towards the new clubhouse, according to Capt. Guy H. Burrage of the Nebraska. Team 1 reported \$2800; team 2, \$603; team 3, \$2175; team 4, \$1470; team 5, \$247; team 6, \$3158; team 7, \$907; team 8, \$225; team 9, \$765, and team 10, \$275.

LINCOLN WAS A GUIDING STAR OF THE COUNTRY

He Helped to Preserve United States, Says Senator Watson in Eulogy at Cumberland Gap—Others Pay Tribute

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn.—Men from all parts of the country paid tribute to Lincoln here today in the Lincoln day celebration at the Lincoln Memorial University.

The guiding stars of our history are Washington, the founder, and Lincoln, the savior, Senator James E. Watson said. "Without the one the republic could not have been established. Without the other, it could not have been preserved."

Henry Claws, banker, told of the Lincoln he knew when he aided in floating war loans in Civil War times, and characterized his direct, incisive speech as the highest form of eloquence.

Among others who spoke were: Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, Congressman Charles H. Sloan of Nebraska, Governor Lewis M. Shaw, General Coleman Dupont, George Barnard, sculptor of the Lincoln statue for Cincinnati, Congressman Scott Ferris and William P. Borland.

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke at Sunday's ceremonies in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Memorial University, declared that every one who attempts some revolutionary policy claims some similarity between himself and Lincoln. He devoted his address to pointing out "what Lincoln did not believe, touch, or do."

"He was not an abolitionist," said Mr. Shaw. "He never belonged to or affiliated with the Abolition party. The platform on which Mr. Lincoln was elected was not an abolition platform. Mr. Lincoln set his face strongly against the spread of slavery and his party promised that all free soil should remain free. Thus far, but no farther, was his position."

"It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Lincoln hoped for and expected ultimate abolition of slavery; for he expressed the opinion that the Nation could not continue part slave and part free. But, if he ever so much as intimated how that end might be attained, it has never been recorded. It is noteworthy, however, that he signed the emancipation proclamation with many misgivings and after much delay. The abolition of slavery by proclamation was a war measure and an incident of the war."

The general movement for Southern educational efficiency must go on, declared Dr. J. A. Morehead, president of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in address at the celebration. He spoke of boys and girls as the richest undeveloped resources of the South, and said:

"In recent years, the realization of the value of this human material to our great country, if properly developed, has led to exceptional activity by individual philanthropists, by the Nation, and by the Southern States themselves, to promote the cause of liberal and general popular education in the South. The primary schools have been improved, high school systems have been developed, and the means of technical, college and university training has been marvelously increased during the past 10 years in all the Southern States. The work has by no means been completed, but a very encouraging beginning has been made."

EASTERN STEAMSHIP MEN OUT ON STRIKE

Part of the crews of the steamers belonging to the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., are on strike today. The cause seems to be uncertain. Frederick A. Jones, manager of the company, said that between 125 and 150 men had ceased work, including stewards, seamen and fireroom crews of the nine vessels in service. Strikers insisted that fully 600 men are out, mostly in Boston. Mr. Jones said that strike breakers were being employed and that while there may be delay in the schedule of the line, he does not see any prospect of an absolute tieup.

Robert McDonald, international delegate for the Water Tenders Union, blamed the trouble to efforts of the company to induce members of the three unions affiliated with the International Seamen's Union to join a welfare union.

BOARD ON SOCIAL INSURANCE HAS DIVIDED REPORT

Majority Is in Favor of Age Pensions, but Not for the Establishment of Health Insurance at the Present Time

With less than a majority favoring immediate adoption of State health insurance, with a majority favoring the policy of non-contributory age pensions and the establishment of a State board to handle the problem of unemployment and with the members differing widely on the question of an eight-hour day in industries operated continuously, the special Massachusetts Commission on Social Insurance filed its report with the Legislature today. On the four subjects investigated the commission submits 13 statements representing the opinions held by different members on the commission.

In the case of health insurance, four members of the commission of nine favor "some plan for health insurance" as an "important early step in the interests of social welfare."

A copy of the "Model Bill," so called, drafted by the American Association for Labor Legislation, and which was introduced in the Legislature this year by Representative Young, is reprinted by the commission in its appendix, and in making reference to these four members states: "In general the scheme of administration worked out in the bill seems likely to be successful. Further study and discussion will perhaps show the necessity of modifying the plan in some respects."

The four members favoring immediate action toward a State system of health insurance are: Senator Farnsworth, the chairman of the commission, Allison G. Catheron, Representative Bowser and Representative Woodrill.

A separate statement on health insurance is submitted by two other members of the commission, John P. Meade of Brockton and Senator Edward C. Morris. Neither of these two members recommend the immediate enactment of any health insurance legislation. "There is sufficient knowledge available," they state, "to justify the opinion that the attitude of the State toward the problem should be one of careful inquiry." Further the report says, "The cornerstone in the economic structure of the home is a living wage. Conditions in industry that would impair this vital principle should be guarded against."

The report notes that a majority of the commission favors certain courses in regard to medical administration in the event that a system of health insurance should be adopted. One of these relates to persons who do not employ medical practitioners. The commission says in this connection:

"There should be on the part of the insured a reasonably free choice of physicians and if the insured desires to have no physicians he should not be compelled to accept one under the act. So far as he may thereby endanger the public health there is adequate law now to meet the situation. If the situation is one which does not endanger the public health we do not believe there is warrant for infringing on his right of personal liberty by compelling the insured to accept a physician to whom personally or to whose system of medicine he has great objection. The individual who refuses medical treatment still receives financial benefits under the act greater than his own contributions would support, so that he has no excuse for demanding that he be exempt entirely from the system."

In its appendix, the commission gives data relative to the cost of disability to wage earners and as to the estimated cost of health insurance. The total social and economic cost per annum among 1,507,373 gainfully employed persons receiving less than \$1200 per year is totaled at \$38,770,167. The wage loss and medical cost in this estimate is placed at \$32,280,792 basing it on the assumption that each wage earner in the commonwealth averages a loss of 8.5 days per year at an average daily loss of \$1.80, and calculating the medical cost at an estimated average of \$1.00 per day. The total cost to all concerned in administering a system of health insurance such as is proposed in the act submitted has been estimated at approximately \$23,000,000. Of this, under the proposed plan, the share which the Commonwealth would have to contribute would be \$4,600,000. The balance would be contributed by the employers and employees.

Miss Edna L. Spencer, of the commission, recommends the enactment of legislation establishing a maternity board, to be composed of three women and to be appointed by the Governor. Provision is made in the bill for benefits not to exceed \$50 per month and not less than \$10 and also for care.

Regarding establishing a State system of non-contributory age pensions, a majority of the commission favor the policy, but only a minority favor immediate action. The majority favor the policy of age-pensions are also in partial agreement as to the taxation of intangible property in the Commonwealth, as the best means of providing the necessary revenue for the payment of the pensions. Some of the majority, however, regard it the part of wisdom to await the results of the new income tax recently enacted in the Commonwealth and designed to uncover much of the so-called "hidden wealth" in the State. The other members of the majority recommend the passage of immediate legislation establishing a State system of age pensions and propose that the income from the intangible wealth in

the State should bear the burden of the pensions.

Certain members of the commission do not regard this as the proper time for putting into operation in the Commonwealth any state system of age pensions.

Some of the members who dissent from the report of the majority believe that whenever a system of pensions is established it should emanate from federal rather than state authority.

On the one subject submitted to it in which a majority favor immediate legislative action, namely, unemployment, the commission recommends the establishment of a State board of unemployment, and the gradual extension of free State employment agencies to all the big industrial centers of the Commonwealth and an advisory council in each city where a State employment office is established, composed of equal representation by employers and employees.

The report states in this connection in part: "There are many perplexing problems which would seem to require permanent supervision and attention. Constructive work in the solving of these problems can only be accomplished from small beginnings and the experience derived from continuous contact with them. The matter of regularizing industry, providing for temporary relief during periods of depression, reducing the loss of time by the worker engaged in casual labor, and the need of governmental supervision and regulation of the State office and private employment agencies makes necessary in our opinion the establishment of a State board of employment. This board should be an unpaid one and should consist of two employers of labor and two representatives of employees and a woman known to be interested in economic and industrial matters. This board should have a paid secretary and should be provided with such sums for expenses as the Legislature may deem proper for the keeping of office records and a compiling of information necessary to its development."

Public service corporations which derive their franchises from the people, such as telephone or railroad corporations, should be considered in the integral thought of the prevention of unemployment, and made to give of their services at reduced cost toward bringing the person out of employment in speedy and inexpensive communication with those in need of labor.

Relative to the fourth subject before it, namely, an eight-hour day, or three shifts, in industries operating continuously, the commission submits four distinct reports. Messrs. Farnsworth and Woodrill recommend that there should be no legislation, on the ground that employers and employees are rapidly reaching a common understanding in the matter. Messrs. Meade and Morris recommend that the eight-hour day be applied to four workers in paper mills, while the latter signs also a report of Mr. Thorpe and Miss Spencer recommending that the same limitation should be placed upon employees in all industries operating day and night. Messrs. Catheron and Bowser submit a bill prohibiting the employment of four workers in paper mills for more than 11 hours a day. They state that economic conditions would cause the adoption of the eight-hour shift with such a law on the statute books, while the Legislature would escape the criticism of having restricted certain men to eight hours a day, in spite of the fact that it still permits women and children more than 16 hours of age to work ten hours per day, with a 54-hour week.

The commission consists of Frank S. Farnsworth of Leominster and Walter E. McLane of Fall River, chosen from last year's Senate; Allison G. Catheron of Beverly, Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield, Harry C. Woodrill of Melrose and Edward C. Morris of Boston, chosen from last year's House; and Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, John P. Meade of Brockton and Wendell P. Thorpe of Boston, appointed by Governor McCall.

I was specifically directed to study the question of old age pensions, health insurance, unemployment insurance, and hours of labor in continuing industries. On these four subjects 12 reports are presented. Senator McLane, while agreeing in every instance with at least some of his colleagues, refused to sign any of the reports and submitted an individual report, recommending an eight-hour day for four workers in paper mills, and proposing that all the other subjects be given further study.

The commission consists of Frank S. Farnsworth of Leominster and Walter E. McLane of Fall River, chosen from last year's Senate; Allison G. Catheron of Beverly, Eden K. Bowser of Wakefield, Harry C. Woodrill of Melrose and Edward C. Morris of Boston, chosen from last year's House; and Edna Lawrence Spencer of Cambridge, John P. Meade of Brockton and Wendell P. Thorpe of Boston, appointed by Governor McCall.

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NEGRO EDUCATION URGED AT MEETING

Proper consideration of the problem of Negro education in the South was urged by many speakers in the Arlington Street Church last evening. William J. Edwards of Snow Hill, Ala., said, "that over 180,000 Negro children of Alabama who are of school age have never been to school."

These conditions have arisen from the insufficient appropriations for common schools since the war began. Emanuel Brown said "We do not want alms; we want to give our people education and lift them up to good citizenship." Emanuel D. McDuffie and Arthur W. Mitchell, graduates of Snow Hill, echoed the other speakers by declaring that an efficient America would never be established without proper education of the Negroes of the South. The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote of Cambridge presided. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham said that the North got its specialized education from the Negro trade schools.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

James Punch, Washington Street, Jamaica Plain, was sentenced to two months in the House of Correction by Judge Joseph H. Barnes, in the East Boston Municipal Court Saturday, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He appealed and was held in \$300 bonds.

BILLS RELATING TO CONSTITUTION TO HAVE HEARING

Initiative and Referendum and Sectarian Fund Appropriations Are Questions Before the Committee on Amendments

What many State officials and legislators believe will be the two leading propositions before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in June, the initiative and referendum and the amendment prohibiting public appropriations for sectarian purposes, are to be subjects of a hearing Tuesday before the legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The present interest in the hearing is largely due to the expectation that it will reveal the lines of argument to be put forward by some of the proponents and opponents. No action on either subject by the present Legislature is expected since the general desire is to let the convention thresh out the problem first.

Through the Union for a Progressive Convention the leading supporters of the initiative and referendum are making elaborate preparations to advance the proposed amendment in which they are interested. Headquarters have been established at 1 Beacon Street, from which literature on the subject is being distributed and an organized campaign being planned, to assist candidates for delegates to the convention who announce in advance that they favor the initiative and referendum. Practically all the efforts of this organization are directed at the convention and the election preceding. It is only interested in a general way in Tuesday's hearing. It is not through the present Legislature, but through the convention that the organization hopes to get favorable action on the initiative and referendum.

The sectarian appropriation question comes before the Legislative Committee Tuesday in connection with the Fitzgerald Bill, so called, which provides for a constitutional amendment to prevent public funds from being appropriated for any institution or purpose not under public control. It applies not only to religious institutions and purposes but also to non-religious undertakings, as the Perkins Institution, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Lowell Textile School, etc., which have received pecuniary assistance from the State.

It is in this important respect that the Fitzgerald bill differs from the "regular" Sectarial Bill, so called, which makes its prohibition apply only to religious, ecclesiastical or sectarian institutions, purposes, etc. The Sectarial Bill aims to uphold the ideal of a complete separation of church and State; the Fitzgerald Bill, on the other hand, would not only prohibit public appropriations for religious institutions purposes but would also render void the policy, which was established early in American Colonial days, of State aid for nonsectarian educational and charitable institutions under private control which were rendering an important public service and needed temporarily or permanently financial support in part from the State.

It is the Fitzgerald Bill, introduced by Representative Martin Lomasney of Boston, the Democratic leader of the Legislature, on petition of Senator John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, which will be the basis of the sectarian appropriations discussion at tomorrow's hearing. The "regular" Sectarial Bill, which is backed by leading clergymen of most of the Protestant denominations, by Jewish rabbis and others, is not before the present Legislature and will not come up tomorrow, unless incidentally. It has received stronger support with each succeeding Legislature since the active campaign in its behalf began about 1910. In view of the approaching constitutional convention the proponents decided to withhold it from the present session of the Legislature, believing they could present a stronger case in June if the subject had not been threshed out in the preceding February.

SENATE RECEIVES APPROPRIATIONS FOR HARBOR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Rivers and Harbors Bill has been reported to the Senate with additions. The Senate Commerce Committee attached to the bill a rider authorizing a commission to make a study of the development and control of waterways and report to Congress with recommendations for a comprehensive plan. For this purpose the committee asks an appropriation of \$100,000.

The committee inserted additions to make a total authorization of \$1,145,000 for improving Boston harbor and of \$8,500,000 for the East River, New York harbor. An appropriation of \$400,000 for improving San Juan harbor, Porto Rico, also is asked, and the committee proposes to double the House appropriation of \$425,000 for the Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, North Carolina.

A House appropriation of \$1,300,000 for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is cut out by the committee, which proposes simply to authorize the Secretary of War to make the necessary contracts for the purchase, subject to future ratification and appropriation by Congress.

QUITS STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, resigned today to resume the practice of law in Texas.

ENVOY TO MEXICO BEGINS TRIP TO DISTURBED ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Ambassador to Mexico, Henry P. Fletcher, left here Saturday night for Mexico to assume the duties of his post. Accompanied by Capt. Frank R. McCoy, military attaché of the Embassy, he will enter Mexico at Laredo, traveling to Queretaro, the country's new capital, over the National Railway. The original plan for him to go by way of Veracruz was abandoned because of the presence of rebels along the coast, but rebel operations north of Monterey and south of San Luis Potosi have been reported, and some officials here are doubtful now whether an uninterrupted trip can be made over the route chosen.

REVENUE LAW REDRAFT MADE BY DEMOCRATS

Majority Senators in Caucus Agree on Bill to Raise \$350,000,000 by Inheritance and Excess Profits Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee met today and began a redraft of the proposed revenue law, and a bill is expected to be reported either late today or tomorrow.

The caucus of majority senators, held Sunday, agreed to the general form of the bill, with but slight changes from the House provisions. The measure proposes to raise \$350,000,000 in additional revenue to meet the prospective Treasury deficit. Of this \$248,000,000 is to be raised by an inheritance tax and an excess profits tax on corporations and partnerships. A proposed bond issue of \$100,000,000 to pay for the Danish West Indies and for Alaska railroad building and other expenses, is retained.

The caucus limited the operation of the excess profits tax to four years and adopted an addition to determine in six months, instead of 12, the present 12½ per cent on the profits of munitions manufacturers. The Democrats did not pledge themselves to the Underwood addition to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from 10 to 2 cents per pound. An attempt to attach, as a rider to the bill, the so-called Webb bill, permitting domestic concerns to maintain cooperative selling agencies in other countries, was turned down.

ORDERS SENT HOTEL LENOX ARE SOUGHT

Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner for the city of Boston, was called to the office of Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney for Suffolk County, today to present the records of the notifications which were sent from the building commissioner's office in 1914 relative to the installation of fire escapes, inclosure of the elevator wells and other safety apparatus in the Hotel Lenox.

According to the commissioner's records, five notifications were sent to the owners in 1914, and certain recommendations had been carried out, but not those relating to the fire escapes and the inclosure of the elevator wells. During that year there were several changes of management, as well as some complications regarding the ownership of the property.

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DR. LEO LEDERER EXAMINES COUNT TISZA'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Leo Lederer, the special correspondent who has forwarded the Berliner Tageblatt such able dispatches from Constantinople, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest, Vienna, and elsewhere during the course of the war, has now sent from the Austrian capital an interesting review of the effect upon Count Tisza's position of the recent ministerial changes in Austria.

In order to judge of the situation, he wrote, it must be compared with that which prevailed some few months ago, when Count Tisza enjoyed the full confidence of the Emperor Franz Josef, and was by far and away the leading partner in an association formed for mutual protection by Baron Burian, Count Stürckh, and himself. In other words, these three men were like three mountaineers standing roped to one another on a steep eminence, and now that two of them had fallen away everything depended on the strength of the rope that bound together the three counts who, at present stood at the head of the common Austro-Hungarian Government.

To judge of the strength of this rope, wrote Dr. Lederer, it is first necessary to examine the reasons for the replacement of Baron Burian by Count Czernin, and then to inquire somewhat more minutely into the relations between the latter and Count Tisza.

There can be no doubt, he proceeded, that the relations between Austria and Hungary have altered somewhat during the war. The Hungarian element has become the specifically heavier, or at least specifically heavier, a gain which Hungary owes to Stephan Tisza's determined personality, as well as to the brilliant achievements of her soldiers, and the satisfactory attitude of her nationalities. This alteration of the specific gravity between the two states has produced in Vienna the not entirely correct impression that the settlement of common questions had become influenced by the disadvantage of Austria by the preponderance of Count Tisza, who was both the patriot and close confidant of Baron Burian. It was, therefore, also in the interest of the balance of power that Baron Burian was replaced by the stronger and more independent Count Czernin, and it is interesting that in his first official statement to the officials of his department the latter should have declared the maintenance of "the strictest parity" to be an essential element of his program. Thus it will be seen that in the Tisza-Czernin-Clam Martinic combination the Hungarian Premier no longer holds all the threads in his hand so completely as in the days when he ruled with Stürckh and Burian. In its prestige, as in its foreign relations, Count Czernin now represents the Monarchy. In this direction he stands, if not above, at least before the two premiers, and today the position of Count Tisza depends partly on his relations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whereas before it was the other way round.

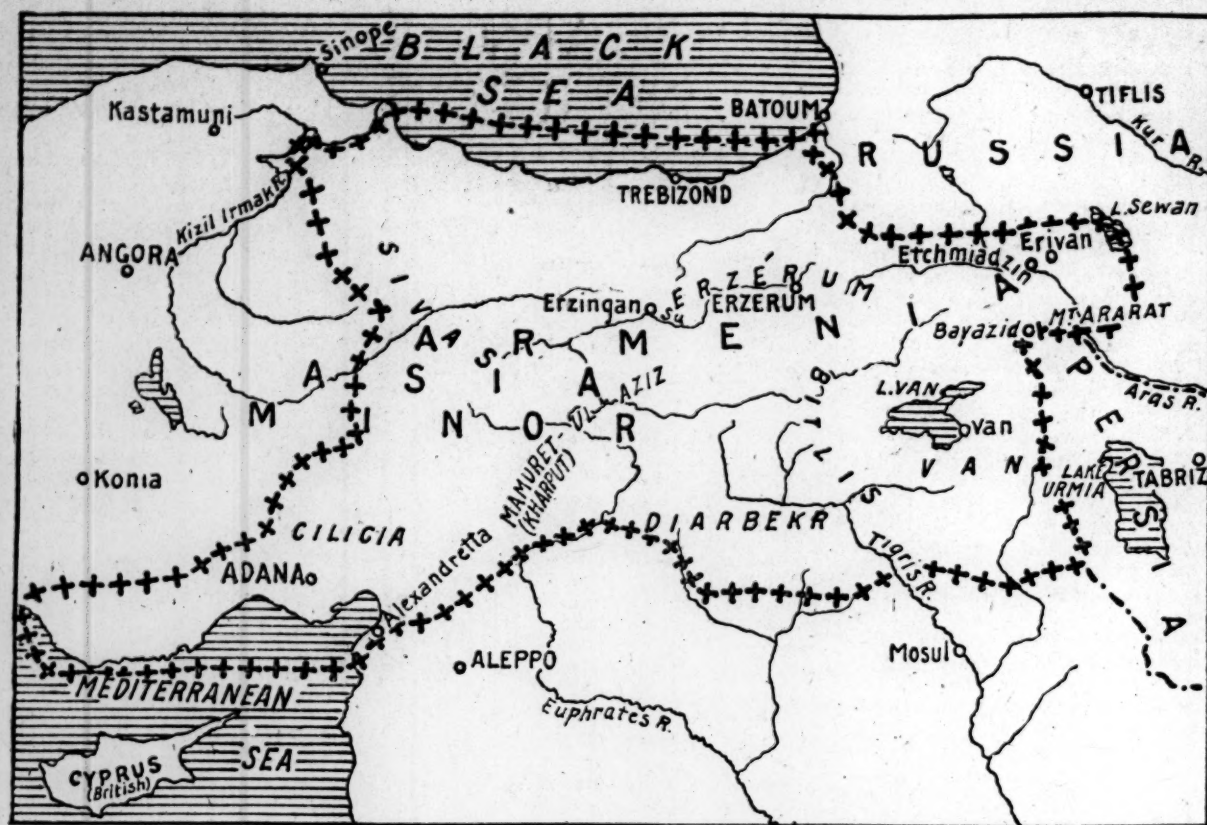
It was true, Dr. Lederer continued, that the relations between the two men could not, apparently, be called strained for the moment. There had been a time when Count Czernin's advocacy of the introduction of a federal system of government in Hungary, and afterward throughout the Dual Monarchy, had shown his views to be diametrically opposed to those of Count Tisza. It was not known, however, to what extent his view of internal political problems had been revised during the war, and in any case it was a fact that he and Count Tisza had been in full agreement as to the policy to be pursued with regard to Rumania itself, and that the latter had defended his conduct of affairs at Bucharest.

That, however, would not prevent Count Tisza and Count Czernin from differing on other questions, Dr. Lederer added, and the Ausgleich, for one thing, may still provide the occasion for far-reaching discussions between Count Tisza and the Austrian Government, despite the presence of Dr. von Spitzmuller in the Cabinet. Neither, he observed, would attempts be lacking to bring these latent possibilities to a head. The Hungarian Opposition, for instance, was preparing to use this very fact of Count Czernin's appointment as a means of bringing about the Premier's fall, and intended to inquire of him whether he had sufficient guarantees that the new Minister would not come forward with his former proposals concerning the racial question. This example shows precisely, wrote Dr. Lederer, how much the Hungarian Premier depends on thoroughly confidential relations with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In such a case as this he would undoubtedly have to depend on an adequate statement from Count Czernin.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POTATO PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HEREFORD, England—Speaking lately at Hereford, Mr. Prothero, Minister for Agriculture, said while he was most grateful to the press for the enthusiastic support given to the movement for increasing the food supply, on the question of potatoes he was obliged to say "Steady," because potatoes were the one crop they could grow more than enough of in this country. They could not grow more than half enough wheat, or nearly enough oats and barley, but they could grow as many potatoes as they liked—in fact, a great deal more than this country could consume—and there was consequently a danger of a glut.

A few years ago there was a glut of potatoes. If they stimulated the production of potatoes for the market to an undue extent, they should have



Map of the Proposed Autonomous Armenia

The heavily dotted line indicates the possible boundaries of an autonomous Armenia. It comprises the six vilayets of Turkish Armenia, the vilayets of Trebizond and Cilicia, and a salient from Russian Armenia, which would include Mount Ararat and the town of Etchmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Catholics.

ARMENIA

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Of the many questions which must come up for settlement at the conclusion of the present world war, the Armenian question occupies a curiously distinct position. It is a question which has, long since, ceased to be the concern only of the countries immediately interested, and has become very much the concern of humanity. Those nations which, in the years before the war, did not interfere to save Armenia found, shortly after the war had broken out and Turkey had joined in the struggle, that they were no longer in a position to save her, no matter how much they might desire to do so. Constantinople snapped its fingers, both at the representations of neutrals and the threats of belligerents; whilst tales of massacre and outrage, for simple horror unequalled in history, appeared, almost daily, in the world's press.

From out of all this mass of misery, however, there has steadily been shaping itself a great world desire to secure for Armenia some form of reparation for all her people who have suffered, and amongst thoughtful students of history and politics, this desire has taken the form of advocating the formation of an autonomous Armenia, and the revival of the ancient kingdom of Greater Armenia which, many centuries ago, was one of the most powerful kingdoms in the Mid East. In support of this contention many cogent arguments have been advanced, and indeed, such a settlement has practically everything to be said in its favor. The Armenians are a remarkable people. Quite apart from the fact that they have maintained their race solidarity amidst the most impossible surroundings for over two thousand years; apart also from the fact that they have held to their faith in spite of the most awful persecutions the world has ever witnessed, their remarkable intelligence, their enlightenment, love of progress, business and administrative ability, give them an overwhelming claim to the simple right of self-government.

The justice of this claim once granted, two questions seem specially open to useful discussion at this juncture; first, under what guarantee or guarantees should the new kingdom be established, and second, what would be its extent. The first resolves itself, ultimately, into a choice between a Russian suzerainty and a guarantee of the great powers. In regard to the former of the alternatives, the position is a most interesting one. As was pointed out in a previous article, after the treaty of Berlin, which so effectively set back Russia's hopes, for the time being, of expansion into Armenia, Russia completely reversed her policy towards her Armenian subjects. Previous to that time, Armenians had been well treated in Russian Armenia; the country had become prosperous and contented, and not a few of them had risen to positions of importance under the Russian Government.

After the treaty of Berlin, however, a strongly anti-Armenian policy was adopted at St. Petersburg, and this was persisted in until about 12 years ago, when it was, once more, reversed and a more friendly policy than ever was resorted to. All attempts to Russify the Armenian church, a policy bitterly resented by the Armenians, was abandoned, and the utmost freedom, within certain limits, was given to the national church, the metropolis of which at Etchmiadzin was in Russian territory. At the same time, Russia began to press Turkey for reforms, and the Russian Orange Book, issued about two years ago, made it quite clear that Russia had in view the "inevitable ultimate break up of the Ottoman Empire," and desired to prepare the way for a settlement giving the suzerainty of Armenia to Russia.

Meanwhile, a great change was coming over the Armenians themselves in regard to the question. Russia was no longer viewed with the distrust which had, and not without reason, characterized the Armenian attitude towards Russia for so long, and M. Giers, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, was undoubtedly right when he wrote significantly to his

Government about that time, that all the persecutions in Armenia and the sufferings of the Armenians only tended to strengthen, more and more, the drift toward Russia. Later on, in the second year of the war, the question of an autonomous Armenia, under Russian suzerainty, began to be openly advocated in the Russian press. The Russkoe Slovo and the Novoe Vremya insisted emphatically that Armenia must get her emancipation; whilst the Kurier went a step further, and declared that the interests of Russia and of the Armenian people demanded the creation of an independent Armenia, under the protection of Russia, and insisted that Cilicia should be included within its boundaries.

Now this claim on Cilicia is particularly interesting. Cilicia is, of course, always regarded by Armenians as being part of Armenia. Indeed, it was, at one time, one of the most important parts of the kingdom and the last Armenian King ruled over Cilicia. The advancement of Armenia's claim to this province, however, must be considered in conjunction with the point insisted on by Petrograd, three years ago, and agreed to, although subsequently repudiated by the Porte that for the purposes of the reforms then proposed, the vilayet of Trebizond should be added to the six vilayets which constituted the conventional Armenia. With the vilayet of Trebizond and Cilicia added, the new Armenia, as those who advocate this solution of the age long problem hope to see it, begins to take shape; and the whole is rounded off and completed when further additions from Russian Armenia are made so as to include the seat of the Catholics at Etchmiadzin.

Like all great questions, the question of Armenian autonomy is becoming embodied in a catch phrase and the claim for the "Armenian quadrilateral" is likely to be heard often in the future. Its boundaries would run roughly from a point on the Black Sea coast, some 50 miles southeast of Sinope, in an irregular concave circle, to a point on the Aegean some 200 miles southwest of Adana, thence west to Alexandretta, and so, still west, to the Persian frontier; then due north to Bayazid; east again, beyond Mt. Ararat; north to Lake Sevan; then west to the boundary of the old vilayet of Erzerum and, finally north over the mountains to Batoum and the Black Sea. It is, of course, of first importance from the point of view of tradition and political sentiment that the salient round Mt. Ararat, so dear to the heart of every Armenian together with the seat of the Catholics at Etchmiadzin, should be included.

So much, therefore, for the extent of the new State. As to Russia's claim to suzerainty, it has this obvious advantage over an international guarantee, namely, that the Russian knows the country and the people. The Russian Government has shown itself, moreover, fully capable of governing the Armenians well and harmoniously when it is so disposed, and there is no reason to suppose that, at the conclusion of the present war, Russia would have any desire but to enable the new State to develop itself as freely as possible.

One of the most difficult problems will, of course, be that of population. In Turkish Armenia, the aim of the Government at Constantinople to do away with the Armenian question by doing away with the Armenians, has come only too near to succeeding. As yet, however, very little that is really reliable is known. It has been the experience of missionaries and others in Armenia that after every massacre, when things have once more quieted down, that many Armenians who were supposed to have perished have reappeared, having been in hiding, often protected by Muhammadan friends. It is probable that this time fewer have escaped in this way than ever before. It must be remembered, however, that in Russia, and Persia, before the war, there were fully 2,000,000 Armenians. These, especially those in Persia, constitute the great hope of the Armenia of the future. In India, too, there is an important Armenian community, not to mention the large number of Armenians in the United States. It is, of course, impossible to say to what extent these people would be disposed to return to their country; but it can scarcely be doubted that many of them would return; while those in Persia and Russian Armenia would undoubtedly assist, in every way possible, in the national movement.

LEGISLATION BY PARLIAMENT OF FRANCE SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The report which M. Violette has drawn up on the Government decree bill which authorizes the Government, for the duration of the war, to take by means of decrees all measures which the exigencies of the time render necessary, is in the nature of a review of the legislative work accomplished by Parliament since Jan. 1, 1915. Since that date Parliament has voted on 248 bills. Six of these were voted on the very day they were proposed, 13 before the next evening, six before the sixth day, 11 before the tenth. The entire figures show that 45 bills were voted on by Parliament before 10 days had elapsed; 115 before the end of the sixth week, and 207 before the third month. M. Violette describes the situation which obtained in February, 1915, "when Parliament, through its commissions, became aware of the truth." It was thus: (1) The factories were most of them still closed and expert labor was still mobilized; (2) the manufacture of rifles had not been attempted—not a single one had been turned out since war had been declared; (3) munitions for artillery amounted to 25,000 per day, an amount which was considered sufficient for 4000 guns; (4) of explosives, an output of hardly 10 tons per day; (5) the guns of large caliber, against the use of which there seemed to be some unexplainable prejudice, were for the most part still in the arsenals; (6) on no point of the front were there any reserves.

Among the Army Commission's documents is a letter from General Pedoya to the then Minister of War which M. Violette has included in his report and which is reproduced in the Paris press.

It is dated March 19, 1915, and deals with the lack of rifles. It shows that after eight months of war rifles were not being manufactured and that the 1874 type was the only weapon available with which to arm the recruits. How much we deplore, remarks General Pedoya, that before the mobilization, or in its earliest days, the attention of those responsible should not have been drawn to this lack of rifles, and that no efficacious measure should have been taken to provide ourselves, either in France or abroad, with the weapons which we lacked. The most profound amazement would be felt in the country, continues the president of the Army Commission, if it were known that since the beginning of the war not more than 250 rifles have been turned out of the war factories. It certainly would be incapable of understanding how, during a period of six months, the direction of the artillery has not been able to organize the manufacture of rifles in our big arsenals or in the improvised war factories. The Commission of the Army, concludes General Pedoya, would not be doing its duty, and would be betraying the confidence of the Chamber, if it did not bring to your notice the danger of the situation in which we are placed as regards the arming of the infantry. The commission has not the right to do more than this and interfere in executive measures. But it is its duty to state that in this vital question the responsibility of the Government is of an extremely grave nature.

Commenting on this letter, Pierre Renaudel, in L'Humanité, states that now perhaps the nation will understand why at the election of the president of the Army Commission, the Socialist group of the commission desired to know what the attitude of the candidates would be towards the Three Years Service Law when the question once more came before Parliament at the close of the war. In the face of the revelations which M. Renaudel makes in his report, M. Renaudel is inclined to think that the question was a pertinent one, and that the whole matter of National defense will need complete revision.

SALE OF BREAD IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A memorial signed by Mr. Appleton, secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. J. C. Dennison, secretary of the North-Eastern Railway Servants Society; Sir Edward Brabrook, C. B., formerly chief registrar of Friendly Societies, and others, regarding the sale of bread, has been forwarded by Mr. Kingsley Wood of the London County Council to the Food Controller, Lord Devonport. The memorial states that the price of food could be modified considerably and the national food supply at the same time conserved to some extent, if certain restrictions were imposed. With regard to the present law relating to the sale of bread, it is stated to be admittedly defective and unsatisfactory, no provision being made that a loaf should be of any fixed weight. Although bread is nominally made in 2-pound and 4-pound loaves, in practice the loaves frequently weigh less, and consequently the public may pay for more bread than they receive, but the memorial states, there is no penalty for giving short weight. The corporation of Glasgow, it is pointed out, possesses legislative provisions whereby bakers are obliged to impress in distinct figures the imperial weight of each loaf upon it, but these provisions do not apply to the country generally. The memorial concludes by making the following recommendations: (1) That all bread should be sold by weight in quantities of one pound, or multiples of one pound, the sale of bread known as "fancy bread" being prohibited. (2) That there should be impressed in distinct figures on every loaf its exact weight. (3) That appropriate penalties should be imposed for any infringement of the law, and

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that inspectors of weights and measures be given power to enforce the above provisions.

RECRUDESCENCE OF FRENCH CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, FRANCE—The censorship is once more laying a heavy hand on such papers as the Temps and the Journal des Débats. Apparently the abolition of the political censorship, as the result of M. Ribot's denunciation in the Chamber on Dec. 11, was not final. Either M. Ribot was not speaking on behalf of the Government of which he is a member, or else the censorship has assumed a position of entire independence and overrides the Government's decision. Whatever the reason for this return to an abuse from which the French press had thought itself delivered once and for all, it is being exercised in a manner which the Temps considers particularly injurious to the country. In a recent issue, this leading French daily called attention to the possible gravity of the strikes which have taken place in two or three of the Paris munition factories. The article appeared with extensive blanks and the Temps has since declared that if the public could know the nature of the deleted passages they would agree that the reason actuating the censor are of a nature which reason does not know. The Temps is of opinion that it is essential that the country should be aware of the occurrence of the strikes, for though they may be merely isolated incidents of no political meaning, they may also be the result of an organized attempt to create trouble among the war workers at a time when Germany is asking for peace. To throw the mantle of silence over unquestionable facts is not in the least calculated to suppress any danger that may exist. Furthermore, to keep public opinion in ignorance is to risk those sudden surprises caused by unexpected events. Our country, continues the Temps, has met with fortune all the events of the last two years, including those mistakes which, it is said in some quarters, have been made by its Government. The French people do not deserve to use Victor Hugo's expression, to be "wrapped in flannel and put to bed."

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NEAR BROADWAY
PORTLAND, ORE.

Good Sense Shoes

GLASGOW HARBOR TRADE PROSPEROUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation, the chairman, Sir Thomas Mason, referred to the prosperous state of trade at Glasgow Harbor. When their accounts were closed at the end of June, Sir Thomas said, it looked as if the financial result of the year covered by the accounts, which was a record one, would be fully maintained and very probably exceeded. This was a very satisfactory prospect, especially when they considered the great difficulty that had been experienced in carrying on the work in consequence of the scarcity of labor and lack of sufficient transport facilities to conduct such a large and varied trade as theirs was. Since the war began, Sir Thomas continued, the requirements of the Admiralty and the War Office upon their resources had been very extensive, and had had their first consideration in regard to affording them every facility and accommodation within the power of the Trustees to meet their necessities. With such a great pressure upon them at every point the general improvement and extension of the harbor had been to a very great extent suspended. There was, one thing, however, that they must maintain, and in which they had not slackened, and that was the widening and deepening of the river. It was satisfactory to find that even the largest ships to His Majesty's Navy would be built upon the Clyde and could be taken down to the estuary on one tide. That was something to be proud about when they considered the great necessity for extending the fleet, for providing mine-sweepers and ships of every description.
The Clyde Trustees, Sir Thomas said in conclusion, had some reason to be gratified that in former years their predecessors and they had pursued a course which had been of enormous benefit to the Empire at this time. He felt confident that whatever might be the settlement after the war, the Clyde Trust would rise to every demand made upon them and would pursue the policy which had been so successful in previous years.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED STATES HAS A REVIVAL

Demand for Vessels Has Been So Great That Many Neglected Yards Are Now Scene of Active Operations

Shipbuilding in the United States has been revived to a great extent during the last two years with the construction of the old four-masted schooners recommenced in New England yards and central and southern shipyards turning out large numbers of steel vessels. Green's shipyard in Chelsea, Mass., has just finished converting a barge into a bark and a new barkentine, the *Herdís*, is ready to sail for New York, where its home port will be. Marine authorities trace the increased activity to the European war, which, they say, has not only increased the demand for vessels but has reduced the tonnage of the world by thousands of tons and has hindered the construction of commercial vessels in overseas ports.

Freight rates have gone to the highest point known in the United States for many years. Due to the recent break with Germany, chartering has slackened, although a few months ago ships could not be found to satisfy the demand, even with the unusually high rates. Ship brokers look for the continuance of the high rates for several years after the end of the war because the countries will be in need of supplies and commerce will receive added impetus.

At least 24 shipyards in New England, the South and the Pacific Coast are busy with wooden schooners. One of the peculiar phases of the work is that the lumber which formerly came from the Maine forests for use in Maine shipyards has been largely superseded by the oak from Virginia, and hard pine from the Carolinas and some from the Western States. Workmen recently engaged in the steel shipyards have been engaged for work on the wooden craft, and many old-time shipbuilders are starting in again on the new era of the "wooden ship."

While waiting for the new fleet many old vessels have been taken from the "junk pile" and chartered at high rates. Boston has seen a great deal of money made in the ship business during the last year, when barges have been converted into schooners and sunken vessels have been salvaged for their potential worth. One of the steamers about which there is so much speculation lately is the American steamer *Kansas*, under charter to the French Government, and carrying supplies to St. Nazaire for the last year. About a year ago it brought a cargo to Boston which made \$60,000 for its owners; the next time it cleared for France there was another cargo earning \$72,000 for its owners aboard, and gains in the value of the steamer have been made during the other months.

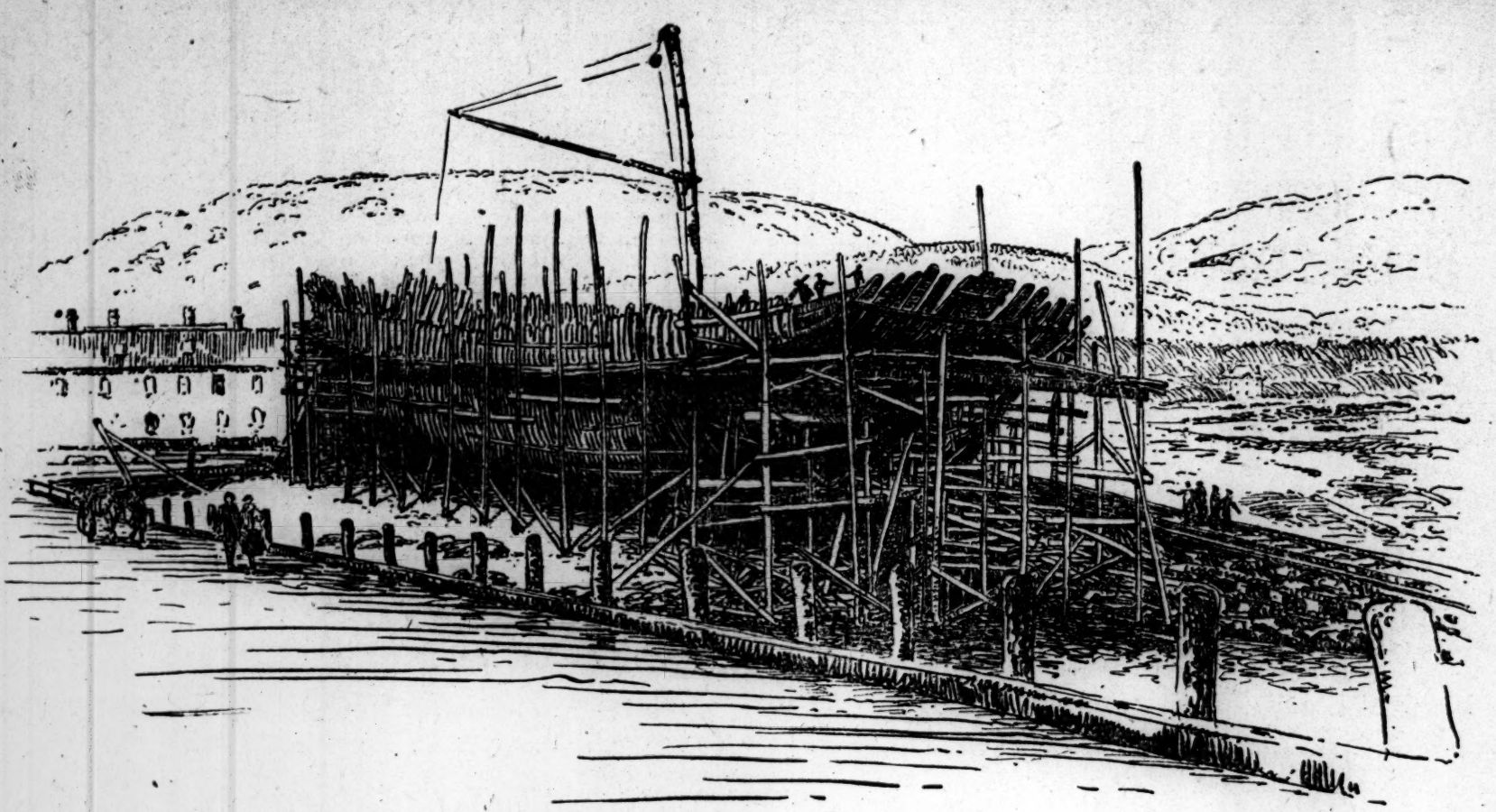
Another high charter was for the American four-masted schooner *Banck*, for a trip to West Africa, which gave the owners \$80,000, an increase of \$3000 over the sum paid for the construction of the vessel 13 years ago. The present demand for tonnage in the United States was felt about two years ago, when British shipping was noticeably lessened by the German submarine campaign.

One of the shipyards in New England busily engaged in the revival of the American merchant marine is at Phippsburg, Me., at the mouth of the Kennebec River and near the site of the original Popham colony, where the four-masted schooner have been built. Further up the river in the old shipbuilding town of Bath, Gardner G. Deering has one schooner nearly finished and a number of barges are being built by another concern. Steel vessels are being built at the Bath Iron Works and the Texas Company. Boothbay Harbor has one yard busy with two schooners under construction. At Thomaston a four-masted schooner was laid down by George Gilchrist and another is to be started.

One yard at Camden, Me., Bean's yard, was about to be divided into house lots when work on the shipbuilding was started and a four-masted schooner is nearing completion there. At Millbridge the firm of Sawyer Brothers has started a three-masted schooner, and another was laid down in Machias during last summer. Mystic, Conn., has also seen a revival of the work. Schooners built of hard pine are being turned out at Brunswick and Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Tampa, and Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., Sildell, La., and Orange, Tex., while on the Pacific Coast San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle and Tacoma are busy.

Shipping men consider the four-masted schooner the most economical type, as they are easily handled, can make fast passages, their draught permits them to use the Cape Cod Canal, and their running cost is cheap. Practically all are equipped with engines for use in calms.

New England has been subject to several waves of shipbuilding activity, the first starting with the last of the Eighteenth and first of the Nineteenth centuries, the second by the California rush, a third time by the advent of the three and four masted schooners of 1870, and the last era about 15 years ago, when five, six and seven masted schooners were common. The "golden age" of the shipbuilding trade was between 1790 and 1810, when the East and West Indian trade brought wealth and fame to New England and the tonnage of



Building four-masted schooner at Camden, Me.

Ways show where another four-master was recently launched. This yard was marked off for house lots when the present shipbuilding boom arrived in time to prevent the development. It is now one of the busiest of Maine's busy yards.

the country reached 981,000, or more than a ton for every seven persons. The American deep-sea fleet was larger by 164,000 tons in 1810 than in 1910. During the second era came the famous "clipper ships." Then Townsend of Newburyport launched the *Dreadnaught*, which Captain Samuels drove to a transatlantic record of 9 days and 17 hours from Sandy Hook to Fastnet in 1855.

In constructing the wooden craft all timbers are selected before the keel is laid. The timbers, which become stiff and hard after years of sea duty, are easily hewn to a line when built, as they are cut green. Vessels like the four-masted schooners have a keel made up of five pieces with the keelson on top. The frames are usually in three pieces, one extending from the keel nearly to the turn of the bilge and the other two to the heads.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The residents and workers of Denison House will give a reception Wednesday afternoon and evening to celebrate the opening of the new residence quarters. Thursday night a group of Wellesley College girls will give an entertainment for the neighborhood people. Friday night the Denison House Players go to Elizabeth Peabody House to present a play. Saturday night the house gives its annual Mardi Gras at the Maxwell studio, and on the same night the Campfire Girls have a costume party at the house.

The Hunnewell Club of Roxbury Neighborhood House holds its seventh annual dancing assembly tomorrow night. Wednesday night, delegates of the evening clubs will hold a meeting to discuss "House Socials," and the same night, under the auspices of the Girls Federation, the plays of "Sleeping Beauty" and "Little Women" will be presented. Three basketball games are scheduled for Friday night.

The senior dancing class of Rugles Street Neighborhood House closes its activities with a party Wednesday night, and the junior class will be organized for Feb. 25. Last week the Bennett Club gave a Mother Goose play at the house for the entertainment of the children.

For the benefit of the North End Garden Association the Library Club House groups will present "Boy Blue" at the Winsor School Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A class for instruction in the making of paper flowers is to be added this week to the activities of Robert Gould Shaw House.

"The Community and the Public Schools" is the subject to be discussed Wednesday morning at the meeting of the Boston Social Union at the North Bennet Street Industrial School. The subject will be presented by Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education; Judge Michael Sullivan, of the Boston School Committee, and Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools.

In honor of its name, Lincoln House will hold its annual house party to-night for members, old and new. Wednesday night the Mothers Club will have a membership of about 90, will have a cafeteria dinner.

Special parties for the children and older boys and girls of House of Good Will are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon and evening. The programs will consist of plays, charades, music and sketches.

A group of girls from one of the Dorchester churches will give a play at Dorchester House Wednesday evening, for the Mothers Club.

The program for the neighborhood entertainment to be given in the Elizabeth Peabody House theater Friday night consists of two plays, "The Real Mr. Q." and "A Dream of Gold," and music by the Sargent Girls Glee Club. On Feb. 20 the neighborhood people who gave "Isaiah" last spring will repeat it at Wellesley Hills.

CERTIFIED LIST IN BOOT TRADE CHANGED

LONDON, England.—The Government departments concerned have recently had under consideration the conditions in the boot trade, and it has been decided to alter the list of certified occupations in this trade.

Under the new certification, which, as previously, relates only to wholesale boot and shoe (other than slipper) manufacture:

(a) For foremen, the age limit is to be 27 for married men, and 30 for single men, who are in category A (general service) or in category B (garrison service abroad); men in these categories and below these ages will not be in a certified occupation.

(b) For other classes of workmen, from Feb. 1 any man, whatever his age, in category A or category B is no longer to be regarded as being in a certified occupation; except that up to the end of February an employer is to be allowed, in respect of each factory, to claim as being in a certified occupation skilled men in categories A and B to a number not exceeding 5 per cent of the total number of men of military age in his employment on the 10th inst. After the end of February these men also will cease to be entitled to be treated as being in a certified occupation.

Men placed in medical categories B ii, B iii, C i, C ii, or C iii will continue to be entitled to be regarded as being in a certified occupation regardless of age.

The new certification has been made after careful consideration of the conditions in the trade and of the present urgent need for fit men for military service; and tribunals should not find it necessary, unless there are special circumstances, to exempt, on the ground of employment, any men in the occupations mentioned unless they are clearly covered by the certification.

WASHINGTON FUND MEETING IN BOSTON

Lack of a suitable auditorium at the national capital of the United States makes presidential inaugurations a farce, Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University told citizens of Boston at a mass meeting in the interests of the George Washington memorial building in Ford Hall Saturday night. Of 30,000 or more people who attend the out-of-doors ceremonies, he declared, scarcely 100 are able to hear the words of the President in one of the most important messages of his administration. The city of Washington's greatest need is a place in which people of the nation can gather for public discussions.

Professor Taft and other speakers urged Boston to raise \$50,000 of the \$250,000 which Massachusetts will contribute toward the memorial building. The Boston campaign will come to an end on the night of Washington's birthday with a patriotic celebration in Tremont Temple. Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri and chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mayor Curley of Boston, Henry I. Harriman, vice-president of the Boston Association of Commerce, Samuel L. Powers, George B. Gallup and S. M. Bard were other speakers.

OIL FIELD WORKERS NOT HIGHLY PAID

TOPEKA, Kan.—The wages received by the workers of the oil fields have been greatly exaggerated, according to W. W. Swingle, secretary of the Kansas Academy of Science, says the Capital. Men making \$10 and \$15 a day, he asserts, are few and far between. A table which he has compiled showing the average wages of the oil field workers in Butler County, and considered typical of the State, follows:

Drillers, \$150 a month; engine setters, \$125 a month; gaugers, \$90 a month; firemen and rockmen, \$90 a month; rig builders, \$4 a day; pipelayers and tool dressers, \$82.50 a month; roustabouts, 30 cents an hour; teamsters, 25 cents an hour.

MR. GABRILOWITSCH PLAYS CHOPIN PIECES

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Pianist—Recital of music by Chopin, Jordan Hall, afternoon of Feb. 10. The program: Fantasia in F minor, op. 49; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; preludes in G major, C minor, E flat major, D flat major, F major and B flat minor, op. 28; ballade in A flat, op. 48; nocturne in B major, op. 9; mazurka in B flat major; scherzo in B minor, op. 20.

One way of speaking, the Saturday afternoon recitals in Jordan Hall are a settled institution. For an artist is always on hand to perform. In another way, however, they are not so settled, since the public is not always there in important numbers to hear. So while good intention is regularly in evidence on the platform side of the case, great enthusiasm is only now and then found on the pit and gallery side. The Saturday afternoon listeners in this hall are becoming more and more like those of the Sunday afternoon concerts in Symphony Hall. They know what they like, and they will take nothing for granted on the authority of the concert managers.

Nor do they care much for the honor of sitting up and acting the part of jury to determine the merits of singers and players. They want musical entertainment, and the best that is going. More than that they do not ask for. Less they refuse to accept. If the performers all had the disposition, not to mention the talents, of Mr. Gabrilowitsch, the Saturday matinees would be both a settled and a brilliant institution. But few of them have anything like his temper and approach, perhaps not more than a half dozen in all. The majority seem to come pretending that their proper sphere of action is really the biggest auditorium in town, but that this little place will do for today, under the circumstances. He, on the contrary, seems to come welcoming the chance to talk to friends familiarly. He seems to take the sensible ground that the familiar way is the only genuine way when an instrument of such moderate tone power as the piano is the medium of address.

The recital would not have been Mr. Gabrilowitsch's if there failed to develop anything new in style or interpretation. On this occasion the novelty was confined to style. The pianist has cultivated a certain charming unevenness of execution which tantalizingly invites analysis but which quite eludes it. And that is why, possibly, he knew he could interest his followers in a list of pieces, for the most part very well known, by one composer. He made no effort whatever to put new ideas into the Chopin preludes, for example. He presented the little pieces quite conventionally as far as their subject matter goes. But his playing of the scales had a little humorous irregularity of touch and phrasing that has never characterized his work before and that has not been found in the work of other players. Nobody but a Russian, probably, would have thought of such a curious and delightful freedom of manner. Nobody but an artist, too, would come pretending that their proper sphere of action is really the biggest auditorium in town, but that this little place will do for today, under the circumstances.

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ALLIANCE PRESIDENT TO GIVE UP HIS TASK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, for 17 years head of the German-American Alliance, will quit the presidency of that organization as soon as peace is declared, says the Public Ledger. Doctor Hexamer says he is "tired of the abuse and vilification that has been heaped" on him, and he announced in emphatic terms yesterday that "under no conditions will I continue as president of the alliance after the European War ends."

HOOD FIRM RAISES THE PRICE OF MILK

H. P. Hood & Sons, one of the two largest milk distributing concerns in Boston, announced on Saturday that until April 1 the retail price of delivered milk will be 10½ cents a quart, an advance of ½ cent over the price fixed on Oct. 10, when there was a raise of 1 cent. This action follows a similar advance made last week by D. Whiting & Sons. These two concerns are said to deliver two-thirds of the milk in the Boston district, the remaining one-third being handled by nearly a score of small dealers.

The producers recently organized a new New England association, with a membership, it is claimed, of more than half of the farmers in five of the six states. This association is said to be planning for another increase on April 1, when present contracts expire. In announcing the advance in the retail price, Hood & Sons state that under the former rate the concern was losing 1 cent on every three quarts. It offers to sell milk to any city government, charitable organization or the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a rate of 6½ cents a quart for a 40-quart can at the railroad station, the purchasers to pay the transportation, handle it in conformity with the local regulations, and deliver it to the consumer. In this connection it says that the farmer is receiving ¾ of a cent more for his milk than at the same date in 1915.

The Hood concern expresses the hope that the advance is only temporary, but states that much will depend on the price demanded by the producers on April 1.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS

PARIS, France.—According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Temps, a special technical French mission which has been visiting the principal industrial and commercial centers in Russia has conveyed its impressions to various journalists on its return to the Russian capital. M. Tirard, the head of the mission, remarked that, above all, the economic relations between Russia and France did not correspond to the diplomatic cordiality and the comradeship in arms existing between the two countries, and that it was Germany in particular, who, situated as she was between the two allies, had deliberately prevented the development of trade between Russia and France. Russia, he said, ought to export to France her grain, her industrial alcohol, her timber, and other raw materials, and to receive in exchange a quantity of products and manufactured goods which were greatly appreciated by the Russian consumer, and which native workmen were not yet in a position to produce. The detailed program for the establishment of rational economic relations between the two countries is being worked out, he added. It includes the compulsory teaching of the Russian language in all French technical and commercial schools, and inversely that of French in Russian schools; the frequent exchange of visits having for their object the study of either country; the sending of young people from one country to the other for study and for a prolonged stay; the establishment of institutions for facilitating the granting of credit to Russian merchants; and finally the development and multiplication of Russo-French and Franco-Russian chambers of commerce.

It should be added, the Temps correspondent observed, that the establishment of Franco-Russian economic relations on a solid basis should be no longer delayed, for several countries were already making a study of the Russian market with a view to finding in the vast empire a dumping ground for their goods.

RECRUITING IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
JAMAICA, B. W. I.—The Fifth Jamaica Contingent recruiting is still active throughout Jamaica, and every day men are offering themselves. The total strength of the Fifth War Contingent stands at 1358. Besides these were 21 men awaiting first examination, 23 awaiting second examination, and 36 to be sworn on.

NATIONAL BODY OF REPUBLICANS WILL CONVENE IN JUNE

Progressive Members of Party Campaign Committee in Recent Election Notified

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a letter to George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, Progressive members of the Republican campaign committee in the recent election, announces his intention of calling a meeting of the national committee, probably in May or June next. On Jan. 31 Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby addressed a letter to Mr. Willcox in which they urged him to call a meeting of the national committee "to discuss fully and openly the grave and important questions that confront our country today."

In his reply Mr. Willcox points out that it would be inopportune now to call the national committee together because "events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war" and "this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and when the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the Administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the Nation."

MISS STANLEY AND MR. BAUER IN RECITAL

Miss Helen Stanley, Soprano, and Harold Bauer, Pianist—Concert in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Feb. 11. The program: "Should He Upbraid," Bishop, "Le poster Rousseau," "Gia il sole dal Gange," Scarlatti; "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Haydn; "Andenken," Beethoven; "Frühlingsschmelze," Mendelssohn; Miss Stanley, Sonata appassionata, Beethoven; Mr. Bauer, Aria of Donna Elvira from "Don Giovanni," Mozart; Miss Stanley, Impromptu in A flat, Schubert; air de ballet from "Alceste," Gluck-Saint-Saëns; ballade in A flat, Chopin; Mr. Bauer, Song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," Schumann; Miss Stanley, Alberto Bimboni played the singer's accompaniments in all the songs except those of the Schumann cycle, in which Mr. Bauer was the accompanist.

Miss Stanley did a big afternoon's work and did most of it very well. Few singers are willing to give themselves such a severe test as she gave herself in this program, which began with selections demanding agility of voice and elegance of style and ended with pieces demanding sustained tone and energetic expression. Few women in any case care to try their mettle on the "Mi tradi" aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." She could be judged on this number alone, regardless of her work in the opening group of songs in the Schumann cycle. For if a soprano interprets well the aria which the majority of historians, perhaps, would accept as the greatest piece of solo voice writing ever produced, she can at least be counted an important artist.

The singer has a tone of pure quality, resonant and sweet to hear. The most that could be said against it is that it is inclined to sameness of color. She has an execution that she could have acquired only after diligent and thorough training. It is facile, smooth, and always suited to the music being sung. Nothing more unfavorable could be mentioned of it than a tendency to dry and mechanical exactness. But in these days of hurried voice preparation such a failing is so rare as to deserve almost to be called precious. Every student of singing in town should have been at the concert to hear the exposition of the Mozart music, for such an opportunity is seldom given in Sunday recitals or in week day recitals either. There was less for students of the voice in the Schumann songs than there was for students of the piano. Mr. Bauer's playing of the Schumann accompaniments was a delight, notwithstanding a little perfunctorness. Possibly player and singer had not worked enough together over the cycle.

Mr. Bauer in his choice of solo pieces joined the drove of pianists who have made this a sonata appassionata year. Mr. Bimboni, who played the singer's accompaniments in the early part of the afternoon, proved an assisting artist of extraordinary merit. He deserves the best opportunities at accompanying that are to be had.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST TAKING OF WAR STEPS

Socialists of Massachusetts, at an antiwar meeting held in Franklin Union Hall, Boston, yesterday afternoon, adopted a resolution protesting "against any step on the part of our National Administration that would tend to thrust us into the European holocaust." James O'Neal of Terre Haute, Ind., was delegated to go to Washington to protest against declaring war upon Germany or any other nation. Speakers at the meeting besides Mr. O'Neal were William T. Colver of London, Eng., a member of the Independent Labor Party of England, and Charles H. Matchett of New York, Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1916.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Cohan Revue, 1914; 8.
Copley—"Lady Windermere's Fan," 8:10.
Hollie—Julia Arthur in "Sermon," 8:10.
Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Brat," 8:20.
Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10.
Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8.
Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollie, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

ABOLISHMENT OF HUNTINGTON AVE. STRIP CRITICIZED

Officials in Department of Public Works Not All Agreed That Proposed Removal of Reservation Would Bring Benefits

Abolition of the reservation in the middle of Huntington Avenue, in which the street car tracks are laid, urged by the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association and favored by Mayor Curley, is not sanctioned by some of the most important officials in the Department of Public Works. That the so-called improvement, through obliteration of the raised strip or reservation, from Copley Square to Tremont Street, would cost the city about \$90,000 was estimated by these street experts. Where \$90,000 worth of benefit to the city or to the merchants doing business in Huntington Avenue would accrue, these men could not see.

Mayor Curley promised last Wednesday night at the dinner of the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association to have the grass plot between the tracks, one of Huntington Avenue's distinctive features, obliterated in 1918. He said that he would also see to it that the Boston & Albany passenger car storage yards between Exeter and Boylston streets and Huntington Avenue are removed to Allston or some other more fitting locality in the interests of the retail men of the Back Bay avenue, for which these changes are demanded.

The railroad yard removal plan is endorsed heartily by the public works department officials. But they do not agree that the benefits to be obtained from the doing away with the reservation on which the street cars run will amount to anything like what some men have believed. The street paving and street traffic experts of the city, of course, refuse to speak concerning the proposition over their own names so long as the Mayor is committed to it.

They figure that the removal of the reservation, which is 25 feet wide and about five inches in height, and the paving of the strip, would cost about \$12 a linear foot. The reservation between Copley Square and Exeter Street is 550 feet in length. It is figured out that to remove the reservation, depress it to grade and then pave the space with smooth jointed granite blocks, set in cement on a concrete base would cost the city \$5625. An asphalt or bitulithic pavement for the same distance would cost a little more than half of that figure.

The entire reservation between Copley Square and Tremont Street, in Roxbury, is 7780 feet in length and 25 feet in width. It is not less than five inches in height. The total cost of removing the earth, lowering the street to grade and then paving it for the entire length of the reservation would be not less than \$90,000. These same figures were given to the business men who inquired about the cost of the proposed improvement one year ago. At that time no promises were made.

It has been urged that the reservation, elevated as it is in the middle of the highway, retards the flow of business from one side to the other in the constantly growing retail district of Huntington Avenue. Some merchants have said that the people hesitate to cross the street because they will have to step up, cross the earth and grass plot and then step down again to the street level. It is thought by many that the retail shoppers regard the reservation as an obstruction and that this fact interferes with business crossing the street readily. They figure, too, that the elevation of the street car tracks makes the step too high for the ease and convenience of many people and that they lose trade on that account also.

The street paving men in City Hall and men who understand the flow of traffic, do not all agree on these points. Some say that Huntington Avenue would be a better retail street were the reservation removed, the grass plot obliterated, the area in the center reduced to grade and then given a smooth pavement. They say that the people would cross easily from one side to the other, that there would be less difficulty in getting on off the cars and that there would be considerably more room for vehicular traffic.

Others declare that the reservation is a zone in the center of street which acts as a buffer and not only saves the surrounding smooth paving from the jarring of the street cars and prevents cracking the sheet asphalt, but that this strip offers a pausing place for persons crossing the street at any part and gives them opportunity to watch the vehicles on the other side, thereby giving them really better opportunity to cross. They point out how much harder it is to cross Copley Square and Exeter or farther out in the Back Bay.

The aesthetic feature of the reservation is not forgotten by many men. They recall the days when Huntington Avenue was a show street just because of this broad grass strip between the two lines of vehicular traffic. They say that this strip separates the automobiles so that the street is more easily crossed by means of the strip or reservation. Then it is pointed out that rapid transit is more easily secured for the trolley cars on the avenue by means of this reservation because no vehicles are allowed on the tracks. It is said that if the reservation were obliterated Huntington Avenue street car traffic, none too good now, would be slowed down almost 50 per cent.

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CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

**Certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging in
Wide Variety of Enterprises**

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations to the following:

Bartels & Thelan, shoe manufacturers,
Chelsea—Capital stock, \$200,000;
president, Reinhard E. Bartels, Win-
chester; treasurer, Otto L. Thelan,
Winchester; clerk, Benjamin Simons,
Boston; director, Mrs. Valetta The-
lan, Manchester.

The Craigie Co., Cambridge, real estate agents—capital stock, \$20,000; president, George H. Conant, Cambridge; treasurer, Joseph Clark, Watertown; clerk, Harry D. Wyeth, Cambridge.

Reid Mills Co., Oxford, textile manufacturers: capital stock, \$20,000; president, Albert A. Richards, Boston;

treasurer, Willard C. Reid, New York City; secretaries, Evelyn J. G. Johnston, New York City; clerk, Norman J. MacGaffin, West Medford; director, E. M. Churchill, Winthrop Highlands. Whitehouse, Kipp Company, Boston—Jewellers; capital stock, \$25,000; president, Jasper H. Whitehouse, Allston; treasurer, Walter H. Kipp, Boston; cashier, clerk, Julia B. Sullivan, Cambridge. Davis Chemical Manufacturing Company, Boston—Capital stock, \$25,000; president, Frazier L. Davis, Boston; treasurer, William F. Black, Boston; clerk, William F. Davis, Boston.

Puritan Lunch Company, Haverhill—Capital stock, \$25,000; president, **Peter B. Janackas**; treasurer, **Theodore P. Ellispoulos**; clerk, **Peter N. Zogas**.

Morgan's Selling Service, Boston—Advertising agents; capital stock, \$100,000; president and treasurer, **Joseph G. Morgan, Dorchester**; clerk, **Jeremiah J. McCarthy Jr., Newton**; directors, **Irwin B. Kranz, Long Island, N. Y.**; **Michael J. McTiernan, Roxbury**; **William L. Bonner, Cambridge**.

P. E. Bonner, Springfield—Stock broker; capital stock, \$25,000; president, **Frank E. Seybolt**; vice-president, **Winfield S. H. Seybolt**; treasurer,

Frank E. Seybolt; clerk, Grace F. Taylor.

Triumph Manufacturing Company, Springfield; metal novelties; capital stock, \$10,000; president, George M. Hendee, Suffield, Conn.; treasurer, Harry J. Winans, Springfield; clerk, same.

A. E. Little Co., Lynn—Shoe manufactur-

ers; capital stock, \$65,000.; president, A. E. Little, Boston; treasurer, George E. Noyes, Manchester, N. H.; clerk, Henry N. Berry, Lynn; directors, Walter S. Little, Lynn; Harland G. Little, Lynn; Harry B. Thomas, Swampscott; Stacey A. Marble, Marblehead; Charles F. Goller, Boston; Arthur L. Howland, Lynn; Gardner L. Lewis, Swampscott.

Frammor Shoe Company, Boston—Capital stock \$10,000.; president, Arthur A.

Rosenbaum, Lawrence, L. T.; treasurer, Frank Bokor, New York City; clerk, Michael J. Herlihy, Somerville; directors, Frank C. Pope, Newton Center; James J. Connolly, Brooklyn.

John A. Ricker Co., Medford, building construction—Capital stock, \$15,000; president, John A. Ricker, Medford; treasurer, Minnie H. Ricker, Medford;

clerk, Frances E. Dayton, Cambridge.
Family Cooperative Co., Leominster, groceries and capital stock, \$10,000; president, Charles W. Kerwin, treasurer, Edouard Lachance; clerk, Delphis St. Jean; directors, Alfred Langlais, Leonidas Chénard, Louis J. Ward, and Cote.
J. Arthur Woodbury, Inc., Gloucester, fishermen's supplies—capital stock, \$10,000; president, James A. Woodbury; treasurer, Ralph R. Smith; clerk, same.
Minnesota Flour, Mill & Grain Co., Boston—capital stock, \$25,000; president, Charles W. Smith; directors, John J. Boston, clerk, Philip J. Feinberg, Boston; director, Harry C. Berlin.

CHINO COPPER

The Chino Copper Company reports for quarter ended Dec. 31 last:

	4th quar. '16	3d quar. '16
Total profits	\$3,428,976	\$3,445,291
Dividends	2,174,950	1,957,455
Surplus	1,254,026	1,487,836

Earnings for final quarter of 1916 were based on 26.34 cents per pound for copper, compared with 25.61 cents for the third quarter.

STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED
The leading stock exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade are closed today.

s Trust Co

S. Trust Co.
GROWTH

osits

.....	0
.....	\$1,093,000
.....	\$4,202,000

.....	\$5,839,000
.....Over	\$8,680,000

1870

and Trust Departments

W. R. Chaplin

President.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PLAY CONTINUES
TODAY IN TITLE
INDOOR TENNIS

New Champion This Year Assured by Default of R. L. Murray in First Round—Other Stars Fail to Show

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues today in the United States national indoor tennis singles championship tournament on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The opening matches took place Saturday, and in addition to a number of upsets there were one or two defaults, which have removed most of the stars from the competition.

That there will be a new title holder this year became assured when R. L. Murray, last year's champion, defaulted in the first round to C. A. Anderson. Two other prominent candidates for the honor who did not appear for their first round matches were T. R. Pell and W. M. Washburn. Dean Mathey, the former Princeton varsity player, and one of the eastern team which will go to the Pacific Coast next month, easily won his first-round match from Danforth Geer Jr., of New York, with the loss of only one game in two sets. B. M. Phillips of New York sprang a surprise by defeating E. H. Binzen, United States junior champion, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. C. B. Hild of California also furnished somewhat of a surprise by defeating Abraham Bassford Jr., New York, in straight sets. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
E. T. Appleby defeated C. M. Ammerman, 6-1, 6-0.
D. E. Roberts defeated Merle Johnson, 6-1, 6-2.
Y. C. Arguinbau defeated T. A. Bruno, 6-2, 6-1.
Dean Mathey defeated D. Geer Jr., 6-0, 6-1.
A. S. Cragin defeated C. A. Sparks by default.
B. H. Letson defeated Willard Botsford, 6-3, 9-7.
E. A. Wallbridge defeated R. C. Doggett, 6-2, 6-1.
M. T. Ackerland defeated H. H. Manchester, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.
G. King defeated John Matthey by default.
Count Salm defeated J. S. Myrick by default.

C. A. Anderson defeated R. L. Murray by default.
J. J. Joffe defeated I. Hartman, 6-3, 6-2.
S. H. Voshell defeated T. R. Pell by default.
Paul Gould defeated W. M. Washburn by default.
L. Vandever defeated C. P. Goodhue, 6-4, 6-1.
C. B. Hild defeated Abraham Bassford Jr., 6-2, 6-2.
B. M. Phillips defeated E. H. Binzen, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.
H. H. Bowman defeated J. L. Anderson, 6-1, 6-2.
G. A. L. Dionne defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-4, 6-3.
Craig Biddle defeated H. L. Taylor, 6-4, 6-3.
G. Groesbeck defeated H. Notman, 6-1, 6-1.
J. J. Post defeated J. H. Steinkampf, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5.
G. Grenz defeated C. Y. Smith by default.

R. B. Haines defeated K. Smith, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.
C. C. Chambers defeated J. M. Thurlow, 6-3, 6-4.
F. T. Hunter defeated A. von Bernuth, 6-3, 6-2.
H. B. Parker defeated H. W. Robinson, 6-1, 6-0.
A. H. Man Jr. defeated N. Stevens, 6-0, 15-16.

MISSOURI WINS FROM NEBRASKA BY GOOD MARGIN
Excellent Team Work by Victors Takes Basketball Game by Score of 18 to 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Missouri easily made it two straight from the University of Nebraska here by taking Saturday evening's game by a score of 18 to 7. Showing a wonderful brand of teamwork, Missouri rushed Nebraska during the early part of the game, taking a commanding lead and never relinquishing it. At the end of the first half the score was 7 to 2 in favor of Missouri.

Captain Williams of the winning team was easily the star of the contest. He scored 12 points for his team, getting five goals from the floor and throwing two of his six chances from the foul line. Shepherd gave a splendid exhibition of guarding for Missouri. Nebraska was off form at shooting for the basket and Missouri intercepted many passes. Wertz played the best game for Nebraska.

Summary:
MISSOURI NEBRASKA
Shirley, r.f.,.....f.f., Flotow
J. Campbell, l.f.,.....l.f., Campbell
Williams, c.,.....c., Nelson
Viner, s.,.....s., Wertz
Shepherd, l.g.,.....l.g., Riddell
Score—Missouri 18, Nebraska 7. Goals from floor—Williams 5, J. Campbell, Viner, Shepherd, for Missouri; Flotow 2, Wertz, for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Williams 2, for Missouri; H. Campbell, for Nebraska.

PITCHER KNOB SIGNS CONTRACT
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The signed contract of Ernest Knob for the 1917 season has been received by Branch Rickey, business manager of the St. Louis Americans. Knob is a left-handed pitcher. Thus far Rickey has received 20 signed contracts.

HARVARD 2D PLAYS ST. MARK'S
SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Harvard's second varsity hockey team is scheduled to meet St. Mark's School here today.

WINSTON AGAIN
SQUASH TENNIS
TITLE-HOLDER

Third Successive Championship for Harvard Club by New York Star—Defeats Dana

SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONS
Year Winner Club
1911—Dr. Alfred Stillman 24, Harvard Club
1912—Dr. Alfred Stillman 24, Harvard Club
1913—George Whitney, Harvard Club
1914—Dr. Alfred Stillman 24, Harvard Club
1915—E. S. Winston, Harvard Club
1916—E. S. Winston, Harvard Club
1917—E. S. Winston, Harvard Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. S. Winston, captain of the squash tennis team of the Harvard Club of this city, is today owner of the second United States Squash Tennis Championship Trophy following his victory over Anderson Dana, also of the Harvard Club of New York, in the final round of the 1917 championship tournament on the courts of the Yale Club Saturday afternoon in straight games, 18-14, 15-6, 15-8. This is the third successive year Winston has won the title and the seventh successive year a Harvard Club member has carried off the championship.

Dana has been playing some remarkably strong squash tennis this winter and Winston had not, up to the championship tournament, shown his best form so that it was expected that when the final was played, it would be a battle royal with some prospects of Dana capturing the title. These two players met in the final round last year when Dana forced the champion to play four hard games before getting the title and it was expected that this year's game would be even harder fought than that of 1916. This did not, however, prove to be the case as Winston won in straight games and the first one was the only one in which he was hard pressed. The champion gave a very brilliant exhibition of play and to the credit of Dana it must be said he played fully up to his best form. The match by points follows:

FIRST GAME
Winston 11 10 14 3 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 18
Dana 10 12 10 0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 11
SECOND GAME
Winston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 5 15
Dana 10 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 6
THIRD GAME
Winston 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 2 3 2 0 1 15
Dana 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 2 0 8
FINAL ROUND
E. S. Winston, Harvard Club of New York, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club of New York, 18-14, 15-6, 15-8.

NEWTON LEADING
THE SCHOOLBOY
HOCKEY LEAGUE

Race for Interscholastic Championship Drawing to Close—Arlington Meets Somerville

INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE
Won Lost Tied P.C.
Newton 5 0 0 1.000
Brookline 3 1 0 .750
Arlington 2 1 1 .666
Rindge 2 2 0 .500
Medford 2 2 1 .500
Melrose 2 3 0 .400
Cambridge Latin 1 4 0 .200
Somerville 0 4 0 .000

With Newton High School in undisputed possession of first position, the fight for the Interscholastic Hockey League championship is nearing the finish, with but 10 more games to be played. Newton looks like the championship team at the present time, with a clear record of five straight victories and no defeats. Brookline has settled into second position through the unexpected defeat by Melrose High School, and Arlington is a close third.

This afternoon Arlington is scheduled to meet Somerville High School at the Boston Arena, and should Arlington win, which ought to be the case from the comparative strength of the two teams, Arlington will be tied for second place with Brookline, with three victories and one defeat. However, last Friday's game taught followers of the sport to look for the unexpected, and this is practically Somerville's last chance to get out of last place.

Since the surprising showing against the strong Brookline seven, considerable interest is centered on the Melrose team, and the game between Melrose and Arlington on Friday will be watched. Brookline will meet Rindge Saturday at the Arena, and is scheduled to follow this game with contests against Newton and Arlington next week.

RUBBER INDUSTRY GROWING
MANILA, P. I.—Telling of the marvelous growth of the rubber industry in Singapore, C. J. Gerkin, of the Attorney-General's office, returned recently from a visit to the southern city, where he was sent to gather legal data, says the Times. He stated that despite the war, business in the Straits Settlement is seemingly good, and that an immense amount of shipping is being done.

M. F. SWEENEY WILL RESIGN
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement has been made here that M. F. Sweeney, a member of the Yale athletic training staff, will resign. Mr. Sweeney, who was formerly at the head of the athletic work at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., has not been satisfied with his work here, and is leaving on his own decision.

FRESHMEN TO START
ROWING AT HARVARD

Regular rowing for all Harvard freshmen crew candidates will begin this afternoon, when all men are expected to report dressed for rowing. Coach William Haines and Capt. H. B. Cabot '17, will outline the work, and Dr. Denny will speak about the spring training. Practice on the machines and in the tank will continue regularly until the river opens.

Rowing for the varsity crews will not begin until a week from today, but candidates are expected to do as much work as possible during the week so as to be in good shape for the beginning of regular practice.

ILLINOIS WINS
FROM MINNESOTA
IN CLOSE GAME

Victors Come From Behind in Conference Basketball Contest, and Take Honors by One Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
URBANA, Ill.—Giving a great exhibition of basketball playing in the second half of the contest, University of Illinois defeated University of Minnesota here Saturday evening in a Western Conference championship game by a score of 18 to 17. This was the first time the Gophers had been defeated in a championship game this winter and reversed the result of the first Minneapolis-Illinois game played at Minneapolis in January when Minnesota won 21 to 11.

At the end of the first half of Saturday's game Minnesota was leading 8 to 4 and it looked very much as if the Gophers would win. The second half, however, found Illinois speeding up its game with the result that it not only overcame the Gophers' lead, but took a 1-point margin which it was able to hold to the end of the contest. Some 4000 spectators watched the game and they cheered the players for their brilliant work. The defense of the Illini during the last part of the game was very fine and when Alwood made the basket which gave the Illini the lead, the enthusiasm was tremendous. The summary:

ILLINOIS MINNESOTA
McKay, r.f.,.....r.f., Stadsvoild
Ralph Woods, l.f.,.....l.f., Douglas
Alwood, c.,.....c., Kingsley
Haines, r.g.,.....r.g., Gillen
Ray Woods, l.g.,.....l.g., Wyman
Score—Illinois 18, Minnesota 17. Goals from floor—Alwood 4, Ray Woods 2, Ralph Woods, for Illinois; Kingsley 3, Stadsvoild 2, Douglas 2, Gillen, for Minnesota. Goals from foul—Ralph Woods 4, for Illinois; Gillen, for Minnesota.

KANSAS STATE IN
SECOND PLACE OF
LEAGUE STANDING

Victory Over Washington University in Conference Basketball Game Wins the Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MANHATTAN, Kan.—Kansas State Agricultural College is today enjoying second place in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship standing following its victory over Washington University here Saturday evening by the one-sided score of 46 to 17. This game K. S. A. C. two straight as they won Friday's game 24 to 17.

While Saturday's score was very one-sided the game was fast throughout, the Aggies pressing things all the time and giving a splendid exhibition of scoring ability six of the seven players taking part for that team figuring in the score. Reynolds was high scorer with 12 points, Vantripe coming next with 10 all made from floor goals. The summary:
KANSAS STATE A. C. WASHINGTON
Reynolds, r.f.,.....r.f., Duncker
Vantripe, Kecker, l.f.,.....l.f., Stout
Fullington, Cushman, c.,.....c., Thomas
McMillan, r.g.,.....r.g., Kamp
Wells, l.g.,.....l.g., Miller
Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 46, Washington University 17. Goals from floor—Vantripe 5, Reynolds 4, McMillan 4, Kecker 3, Fullington 3, Cushman 2, for Kansas State; Benway 3, Stout 2, for Washington. Goals from foul—Reynolds 4, for Kansas State; Thomas 7, for Washington.

DATE ANNOUNCED FOR WOMEN'S GOLF
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Lawrence Swift, secretary of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, announced yesterday that the annual championship of the association would be held at Apawamis June 4 to 6, and that the trophy team matches for the Griscom cup would be played over the same course June 7 to 9. It is the intention of the officials to hold the championship tournament again this year at 54 holes of medal play. Mrs. W. A. Gavin, playing from Cherry Valley, won the title last spring at Essex County, Mass. The team of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association is the present holder of the Griscom cup.

TRIP FOR SWIMMERS DOUBTFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—It looks very much as if the University of Chicago swimming team will not take an eastern trip this year, so Coach J. H. White informs this bureau. He says, however, it is not altogether out of the question.

SATURDAY EVENTS

Union College defeated Williams College at basketball 18 to 12.

Harvard defeated Brown in a dual wrestling meet at Providence 21 to 3.

New York University defeated Wesleyan University at basketball 23 to 19.

The West Point Academy hockey team defeated Rensselaer, P. L., 2 to 0.

Phillips Andover Academy defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at hockey, 2 to 1.

Williams College defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology at hockey 3 to 2.

The University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team defeated New York University 30 to 24.

The Yale varsity fencing team defeated Bowdoin in a dual meet at New Haven, 8 bouts to 1.

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club at New Haven 3 to 2.

The St. Paul School hockey team defeated the Harvard freshmen at Concord, N. H., 5 to 1.

The Harvard varsity hockey team easily defeated McGill University at the Boston Arena 4 to 0.

Yale's varsity wrestling team defeated the Columbia varsity in a dual meet at New Haven, 7 bouts to 0.

Phillips Andover Academy defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology second team in a dual wrestling meet at Andover 18 to 3.

W. J. Travis, Garden City, won the South Florida golf championship by defeating R. M. Lewis, Wykagyl, in the final round at Palm Beach, 3 and 2.

The Crescent A. C. defeated the Quaker City hockey team in the St. Nicholas rink 6 to 1. H. A. H. Baker, former Princeton star, played rover for the losers.

The Yale freshman swimming team defeated Phillips Andover Academy at Andover 40 to 13. J. Meacher of Yale established a new plunge record of 72 feet.

The West Point Academy basketball team defeated the University of Pittsburgh 31 to 28. The West Point plebs defeated the Yale freshmen 31 to 22.

The Officers Fencing Club of West Point won the novice saber team championship at West Point by defeating the New York Turn Verein 7 bouts to 2.

Lawrenceville Academy easily won the Princeton University interscholastic swimming meet at Princeton, N. J., with 30 points. Irving School was second with 16.

The Princeton Club defeated the Montclair A. C. in the first of their home-and-home squash tennis team matches on the courts of the Princeton Club, New York, 5 matches to 3.

Miss Eleanor Gates of Brooklyn won the chief trophy in the annual St. Valentine's women's golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., by defeating Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, in the final round, 1 up (20 holes).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology won its triangular swimming meet with Harvard and the College of the City of New York in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, with 40 points. C. C. N. Y. was second with 20 and Harvard third with 13.

PURDUE DEFEATS CHICAGO TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue University started its drive toward the Western Conference wrestling championship of 1917 here Saturday evening by defeating the University of Chicago in their dual meet 47 points to 27. The winners showed unusual ability in the 135, 145 and 175-pound classes, but showed a lack of experience in the other classes.

On the whole all of the bouts actually contested were very fast and hard fought. Mullendore of Purdue was the star of the meet, getting two fast falls over McFarland of Chicago, the first in two minutes and the second in three minutes. One match was won by forfeit, Chicago failing to have a representative in the 125-pound class, which was awarded to George of Purdue. Captain Cutler of Purdue secured two falls from Jeske of Chicago in the 145-pound class, the first in two minutes and the second in five. Kahn of Chicago secured a decision and a fall over Smith of Purdue in the 158-pound class after a hard contest. Noblitt of Purdue won in the 175-pound class from Ross by a decision and a fall. Graves of Chicago won from Proud in the heavyweight class by two falls in three and six minutes respectively.

BARNES CONTRACT RECEIVED

Secretary E. L. Riley of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced this morning that the signed contract for 1917 of J. L. Barnes had been received at the Braves office. Barnes is a pitcher and lives in Circleville, Kan. He reported that he was in fine shape and anxious for the season to begin.

While no intimation would be given as to the nature of the commission's report, it is positively known that it denounces present print paper prices as "unreasonable and unwarranted," and that the commission has some doubt that a real print paper shortage exists or is threatened.

STAR SWIMMERS
TO COMPETE AT
HONOLULU, H. T.

Mid-Pacific Carnival, Feb. 19 to 24, Aquatic Events to Be Entered by Many Champions From the United States

HONOLULU, H. T.—The swimming meet at Honolulu during the Mid-Pacific carnival, Feb. 19 to 24, is expected to attract national attention from the followers of the sport, because of the number of champions from the United States who will be competitors with the island swimmers, some of whom also hold championship records.

Perry McGillivray of Chicago, United States national champion for 100 yards, is to compete with the famous Hawaiian swimmer, Duke Kahanamoku, who holds the world's record for 50 and 100 yards. Mrs. Aileen Allen of Los Angeles, women's United States national champion diver, and Miss Dorothy Burns, the women's Pacific Coast champion for 100 yards, are to be other entrants at the Honolulu aquatic event.

Norman Ross, a long distance swimmer of national reputation, and Lady Langer, a California distance swimmer, are to compete with the Hawaiians over the mile and half-mile courses. Langer is now in the islands, where he went last September to take part in a swimming meet. He liked the islands so much that he secured work at Pearl Harbor, the United States naval base in the Pacific, and has remained there ever since.

There will be two parts to the swimming meet on account of the length of the program. The first will be held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, and the second part of the meet on the last day of the Honolulu carnival, Feb. 24.

DARTMOUTH WINS
FROM COLUMBIA
AT BASKETBALL

Final Score Is 40 to 25, but Game Is Hard Fought From Start—Visitors Defensive Is Poor

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth defeated Columbia University in a basketball game here Saturday night by the score of 40 to 25. Dartmouth won through its superb floor work, and the loose defense of the Columbia players. The game was one of the fastest played in Alumni Gymnasium this season, and the large carnival crowd cheered the clever work of both teams.

From the start, Dartmouth took the offensive, and by the middle of the first half had a substantial lead. This advantage, however, was considerably cut down by the visitors, and at the close of the period the Dartmouth five led by a single point.

With the opening of the second half the home team resumed its rigorous offensive, and in a short time had obtained a lead which Columbia was unable to overcome. Both teams played hard, and although the final score appears rather one-sided, the contest was at all times replete with exciting plays. It was in the second half that the Columbia defense was at its weakest, and on several occasions inexcusable lapses by the guards offered Dartmouth opportunity for scoring. The summary:

DARTMOUTH COLUMBIA
Ashton, l.f.,.....r.f., Farrell
Rau, r.f.,.....r.f., Farrer
Steenrod, c.,.....c., Leonard
Mudgett, r.g.,.....r.g., Latur
Sisson, l.g.,.....l.g., Roberts, Katz
Score—Dartmouth 40, Columbia 25. Goals from floor—Mudgett 5, Rau 4, Steenrod 3, Ashton 2, Sisson, for Dartmouth; Latur 3, Katz 2, Farrer 2, Leonard, for Columbia. Goals from free tries—Sisson 10, for Dartmouth; Leonard 9, for Columbia. Referee—Mann of Springfield Y. M. C. A. Umpire—Tower of Williams. Timekeeper—Hillman of Dartmouth and Hotchett of Columbia. Time—20m. halves.

GRAND JURY TO
ACT ON PRINT
PAPER CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission Saturday took its first step toward solving the print paper problem since it started its investigation of prices on this commodity nearly a year ago.

It announced grand jury action will begin in the southern New York State district immediately. Francis J. Heney, the Pacific coast prosecutor, will be in charge of investigations looking toward indictments alleging illegal activities by a print paper combine. Mr. Heney will be aided by Bainbridge Colby and Mark Hyman.

The three special appointments were announced Saturday. At the same time it became known that Mr. Heney has been working on the case secretly for more than a week. After studying the Trade Commission's report, which will be submitted to Congress, Mr. Heney declared he is certain he can obtain indictments "which will stand."

While no intimation would be given as to the nature of the commission's report, it is positively known that it denounces present print paper prices as "unreasonable and unwarranted," and that the commission has some doubt that a real print paper shortage exists or is threatened.

John Lane, secretary of the Boston American Baseball Club, received a letter from Catcher Agnew this morning. Agnew says he is now at Hot Springs, and is the only baseball player there. He went there early to do a little training before the regular work begins next month.

NORTHWESTERN IS
WRESTLING VICTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University easily won its wrestling meet with University of Wisconsin here Saturday 6 bouts to 0. The Purple won four of the bouts in competition and the other two (158-pound and heavy-weight classes) went to the home team through forfeit. The winners in the classes follow:

125-Pound Class—Hasley, Northwestern, defeated Powers, Wisconsin.
135-Pound Class—Kraft, Northwestern, defeated Schweke, Wisconsin.
145-Pound Class—L. Johnson, Northwestern, defeated F. Johnston, Wisconsin.
175-Pound Class—Oleson, Northwestern, defeated Shank, Wisconsin.

FINAL TODAY IN
GOLD RACQUET
CHAMPIONSHIP

S. G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell of Tuxedo Meet on Their Own Club Court for Famous Trophy

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—S. G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell of Tuxedo, national doubles champions in 1915, are scheduled to meet today in the final round of the gold racquet championship tournament of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club here. The semifinal round was played yesterday, resulting in victories for Mortimer and Pell, the former winning from F. T. Frelinghuysen of Tuxedo by three straight games, and Pell winning from M. D. Whitman of New York three games to one.

Joshua Crane of Boston won from L. du P. Irving of New York in the preliminary round played Saturday morning by default, and was defeated later by M. D. Whitman after a hard match, three games to one.

S. G. Mortimer easily defeated G. A. Thorne of Chicago three straight games, 15-7, 15-8, 15-7, and C. C. Pell won from George St. George of Tuxedo by default. F. T. Frelinghuysen of Tuxedo reached the semifinal round by winning from J. C. Waterbury of New York by default.

In the semifinal round yesterday the former champions played brilliantly, showing superiority over their opponents. Pell had a hard task to defeat Whitman, while Mortimer won from Frelinghuysen rather easily. Whitman played well in streaks. His service was rather puzzling and was his big feature.

The Pell-Whitman contest was the star event of the day. The good showing of Whitman in his victory over Joshua Crane ran his possibilities up. Pell won the first game easily, 15-3, but the second was an even fight all the way, going to 13 all. Then the game was called off by five. Whitman winning out, 15 to 13. Whitman weakened at this point as the score in the two succeeding games shows. Frelinghuysen made a good fight against Mortimer, but it was easily seen he was outclassed. The matches by points follow:

PELL VS. WHITMAN
FIRST GAME
Pell11 8 11 15
Whitman11 10 0 3
SECOND GAME
Pell11 0 2 0 1 2 3 0 1 1 15
Whitman 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 1 0 0 0 11 16

THIRD GAME
Pell0 7 0 2 1 3 0 11 15
Whitman1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 8
FOURTH GAME
Pell0 4 0 2 2 4 0 3 15
Whitman0 0 2 0 1 5 9

Referee—S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo.
Marker—B. J. Moore, Tuxedo.
MORTIMER VS. FRELINGHUYSEN
FIRST GAME
Mortimer7 2 1 1 0 4 15
Frelinghuysen1 1 2 2 1 0 8

SECOND GAME
Mortimer0 1 2 0 0 3 3 2 15
Frelinghuysen2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 7

THIRD GAME
Mortimer4 1 0 2 2 0 1 3 0 1 15
Frelinghuysen1 1 1 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 8

Referee—G. A. Thorne, Chicago. Marker—B. J. Moore, Tuxedo.
PRELIMINARY ROUND
Joshua Crane, Boston, defeated L. du P. Irving, New York, by default.

FIRST ROUND
C. C. Pell, Tuxedo, defeated George St. George, Tuxedo, by default.
M. D. Whitman, New York, defeated Joshua Crane, Boston, 15-16, 15-11, 14-18, 17-15.

S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated G. A. Thorne, Chicago, 15-7, 15-8, 15-7.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, defeated J. C. Waterbury, New York, by default.

SEMIFINAL ROUND
C. C. Pell, Tuxedo, defeated M. D. Whitman, New York, 15-3, 16-18, 15-6, 15-9.
S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 15-8, 15-7, 15-8.

CARTER AND GRAHAM WIN
BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—P. V. G. Carter and S. J. Graham of Nassau and Greenwich, respectively, defeated Alexander and George Smith in a best ball exhibition match here yesterday by 4 up and 2 to play. Carter and Graham established a new amateur best ball record for the course with a 65.

REPORT CULLOP HAS SIGNED
BRISTOL, Va.—It was authoritatively stated here yesterday that Nicholas Cullop, the New York American pitcher, had signed a 1917 contract. It is understood he will receive a substantial salary raise. Cullop announced here recently that he was holding out for more money.

AGNEW AT HOT SPRINGS

John Lane, secretary of the Boston American Baseball Club, received a letter from Catcher Agnew this morning. Agnew says he is now at Hot Springs, and is the only baseball player there. He went there early to do a little training before the regular work begins next month.

McCORMICK AN UMPIRE
CHICAGO, Ill.—President B. B. Johnson of the American Baseball League has signed Harry McCormick, veteran major league star, as a member of the 1917 umpiring staff. McCormick officiated in the American Association last season.

PHILADELPHIA
AGAIN HOLDS THE
RACQUET TITLE

Intercity Squash Play for National Championship Brings Out Some Fine Matches—Boston and Baltimore Defeated

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia again holds the intercity squash racquet championship of the United States following its victories over Boston and Baltimore in the annual championship matches played at the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club Saturday and yesterday. Boston was defeated by Philadelphia Saturday in five straight matches, giving Philadelphia a record of 10 straight victories. Boston met Baltimore for second honors and won them, taking this match in five straight matches.

The feature of the Boston-Philadelphia matches Saturday was the playing of Hewitt Morgan of the Boston team. Morgan is a student at Harvard and as a representative of the Massachusetts singles championship title. He faced S. W. Pearson of Philadelphia, national champion, in the opening match and while the Boston man failed to win he forced Pearson to five hard-fought games, 15-11, 15-11, 10-15, 12-15, 15-9. W. F. Harry of Philadelphia was forced to four games before getting the decision over K. L. Lindsey of Boston.

The Philadelphia-Baltimore match was easy for the first-named team, every match being won in straight games. Pearson retained his national singles championship by defeating F. N. Smith, 15-8, 15-7, 15-8. By winning this year, Pearson obtained permanent possession of the challenge trophy, having won it twice before. He gave a splendid exhibition of playing. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA VS. BOSTON

NOTES ON POLITICS

The recent statement by M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, on the all-important subject of government by decree must be regarded as a victory for the opponents of any abrogation by the Chamber of its authority. M. Briand, in a statement made to the Committee on Decrees declares that he would be perfectly willing to accept any parliamentary procedure that made it possible to carry through proposals in which the question of National defense was involved. At the same time, however, he stated that he considered legislation by decree to be necessary in the case of certain specified problems, including that of alcohol. It remains to be seen whether the Chamber will give way on this latter point or will insist on maintaining its authority absolutely intact.

There is much earnest effort being made in Tennessee on behalf of a new Constitution for that State, and it is now believed in Nashville that a bill pending in the Legislature calling a convention which will either write a new Constitution or make such changes in the State's organic law as will make it a modern instead of an ancient instrument may be passed.

The creation in the United Kingdom of the new office of Food Controller has brought about an interesting situation in the matter of agricultural administration. Formerly, the Minister for Agriculture reigned supreme in this department, at any rate as far as England and Wales were concerned; but now Lord Devonport, as Food Controller, has an overriding authority. Mr. Prothero, the new Minister for Agriculture, whose querulous allusion to Lord Devonport in a recent speech in the House of Commons as "dominating the situation" was just that kind of delicate side-trust so enjoyed by the House, has shown himself most energetic since he took office some weeks ago.

The present Kansas Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and it proposes to undo one of the important acts of the Democratic Legislature of 1913. This is the removal of the literacy test for voters. The law as it now stands prohibits any person from having help in marking his ballot unless he is intoxicated or has a physical disability that prevents him marking a ballot. The law cuts out the ignorant foreign voter who does not take enough interest in the Government of this country to learn the language and how to participate intelligently in the governmental affairs.

Although the recent acceptance by M. Trepo of the position of leader of the Right in the Council of the Empire, on condition that that party forsake its reactionary policy, does, of course, represent a definite gain for the party of progress, progressives in Russia recognize clearly enough that, for the moment, their hands are tied. Under the existing Constitution, neither the Duma nor the Council of Empire have any means of forcing the Government to take any particular course. All extraordinary means of protest, such as street demonstrations, are denied them, as such methods are expressly forbidden by law, and any attempt to transgress the law would only add to the power of the Minister of the Interior. Russia has, however, gone through many similar periods of apparent reaction in the past, and progressives are learning to recognize in them only seasons of preparation for still greater advances in the future.

The United States and Labor Assembly of Kentucky has adopted resolutions urging Governor Stanley to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of considering the tax laws proposed by the special commission. Governor Stanley has resisted all efforts up to this time to call an extra session, but those behind the movement still hope to make the pressure so great that he will be compelled to call the Legislature together during this year and leave the regular session open to the consideration of the proposed State-wide prohibition amendment.

A movement is on in South Carolina to have the gubernatorial term four years instead of two. Those behind the movement says the upheaval in the State attendant upon a two-year term more than warrants the change. It is pointed out that hardly is a Governor in South Carolina inaugurated before the campaign opens for his seat. This causes unrest and takes the public mind away from the big affairs of the State, it is said. As for the Governor himself, it is held that a two-year term gives him little more chance than to "break in," and throughout the term he is generally disturbed by political unrest.

Men of the West, elated by the political strength shown by the West in the presidential election, are anxious to increase the vote of the western states, and in those states where women do not yet vote, a quick way to do it is to give them the ballot. In New Mexico the political parties seem insistent on pushing a suffrage amendment introduced in the Legislature, and up to a short time ago suffragists were very near certain it would be suppressed. Then, lo and behold, the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties were found to be

determined on submission of the question and willing and anxious to make a campaign for it. And more than that, the Republican leaders declared it was political expediency for their party, and they would continue their suffrage campaign, regardless of any action taken by the suffragists.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Protect the Birds
KANSAS CITY TIMES.—Here is a chance for all lovers of birds to do something to help save them from extermination, and the help will cost only a two-cent postage stamp. In December the migratory bird treaty was ratified. It provided for protection in both the United States and Canada of birds which migrate, including wild geese, ducks and quail, which are fast diminishing in numbers, and of birds that feed on insects harmful to agriculture. But the mere ratification of the treaty does not make it effective. To give it force and power Congress must pass an enabling act. Such an act, known as the "Migratory Bird Treaty Act," has been introduced in the Senate and House; but this session of Congress will end March 4, there is a great crush of business before it, and bird lovers fear that the bird act will not be considered at all. The National Association of Audubon Societies is calling upon the people everywhere to write their Senators and Representatives, urging them to support the act. It is an easy thing to do, and it may result in saving the lives of tens of thousands of valuable birds.

Parental Test of Education
NEW YORK WORLD.—One of the objects of the new Teachers' College Experimental School, as defined by Director-General Monroe, is to find out why it is that parents now say that their children come out of school without knowing anything, and to overcome this criticism of our schools with a better training. To discover this will be to disclose a fundamental fault of all public school and, for that matter, of collegiate instruction as respects the opinion of parents regarding its benefit to the individual pupil. The parental test of education takes no account of examination papers or percentages. It is confined mainly to practical results, and unless a father finds that his son, after graduation, can do a problem in bank discount or tell where Salonika is, or spell inflexibly, or translate a Latin or French phrase without recourse to the dictionary, he is apt to indulge in sweeping criticism of modern education. Yet, in fact, the pupil may be perfectly competent to answer the routine questions in his studies which his teachers would ask in an examination paper. The parental test is the severest test because it applies the standard by which the world tries a youth's capacity. It goes to the root of education, the ability of the pupil to adapt its general principles to particular cases. Whether schoolboys are any more deficient in this respect now than they were in the era of the little red schoolhouse is an interesting question. But if the experimental school can satisfy the parents it will work a revolution in education.

Taxation and Motion Pictures
TOLEDO BLADE.—Motion picture stars absorb the profits of the movie production business, an unhappy producer testified before a legislative committee in New York. "I know of three stars," he said, "who will this year make more money than will be split up by the entire moving picture industry. They have iron-bound contracts, assume no risks and carry away the earnings." All this, in his opinion, makes it imperative for the Legislature to drop the idea of levying a special tax on this new enterprise. The movie people simply cannot stand it. It would seem wise, therefore, for the Assembly of New York to cease all effort to levy on an industry which, by its own confession, is already sucked dry, and to bring its cold eye to bear immediately upon the movie stars, the ones who will produce revenue. We have been entertained in recent months, all of us, by accounts of the stupendous salaries of Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin. Would it not be equally interesting to hear that the tax collector has made them produce, as passengers of movie stage coaches do, reluctantly but efficiently?

The New Antislavery Bill
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—The compromise arbitration measure introduced in the Senate, in order that the President's promise of legislation to spare the country another such situation as occurred last summer may be wholly full of fulfillment, provides that when differences between railroads and their employees cannot be settled by the mediation process now available, the President shall add to the commission of mediators two representatives of the railroads and two of the labor organizations, and the augmented body shall have three months in which to try to settle the dispute. A bill of this general character need not be offensive to the brotherhood chiefs and Mr. Gompers. But what would such a law amount to? The augmented board of mediators is given no power to enforce its decisions, and there is no provision for effective restraint on striking, either during or on the conclusion of the mediatory proceedings. The President, to be sure, is expressly authorized to utilize the armed forces of the country to move the rails, and if necessary, may draft railroad men into the service of the United States for that purpose. But the former power a President always has had, as Mr. Cleveland demonstrated in the "Debs Rebellion." The brotherhood may object to the draft provision, and, if they do, Congress may be expected to strike it out. The new bill does not promise much.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles James Barr, who is to be assistant librarian of Yale University, with the rank of professor, is an expert librarian, having been graduated from the New York State Library School at Albany in 1902, and since that time been employed in the Library of Congress, Washington, and as assistant librarian in the John Crerar Library of Chicago. This latter institution, chiefly a reference collection of technical literature, with a total annual income of \$230,000 and a collection of nearly 500,000 volumes and pamphlets, has found in Mr. Barr a competent servant. Honors in his profession have come to him in the Middle West; he has been president of the Chicago Library Club and of the Illinois Library Association. He is a contributor to the technical periodicals of his calling. Yale, through him, will be able to increase in a marked way the completeness and value of her library, on its technical side. Professor Barr is a native of Aurora, Ill., and got his first academic degree at the University of Michigan.

M. Louis Louchere, Undersecretary of Munitions in the present French Cabinet, is a native of Roubaix. After passing from the Ecole Polytechnique into an artillery regiment, in which he spent a year, M. Louchere entered the service of the Compagnie du Nord, in which he remained in various capacities for six years. Not finding enough scope for his activities, he left the company and turned his attention to public works. For 12 years he has been engaged in the carrying out of a succession of schemes of first-rate importance, both abroad and in France. He obtained the construction of a number of railways in the Turkish Empire, in the Balkans, and in Serbia, and built the Olonez railway in Russia. Since the war he has given his entire attention to the organizing of munition works. It was owing to his initiative that the Lyons Exhibition buildings were transformed into an immense factory for the production of small ammunition. He has also had charge of a number of other war factories in various parts of France.

George Foster Penbody, who is acting as secretary of the American Union Against Militarism, which is working for a national referendum to guide the President and Congress in their course toward Germany, is a radical banker and a man of wealth. For years he has been one of Mr. Bryan's most loyal supporters and lieutenants in the East of the United States. He was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee from 1896 to 1905. His personal service and his wealth have been for many years devoted to altruistic enterprises, like Hampton Institute, Tuskegee; the General Education Board, and the Southern Education Board, of which latter organization he is now treasurer. Mr. Penbody's interest in an educational and social renaissance in the South is due in part to his being a native of Georgia.

Raymond Bartlett Stevens, chief examiner in the legal department of the Federal Trade Board, at Washington, has been nominated by the President to be a member of the new Federal Shipping Board. Mr. Stevens is a native of Binghamton, N. Y., who studied at Harvard, and, after graduating at that university's law school, settled in New Hampshire and began to practice his profession. He also became interested in politics, was elected to the State Legislature in 1909, 1911 and 1913. In that body he made his mark as a Progressive. Heartily in sympathy with the reform movements then powerful in the State, he found popular support, and was sent from the Second New Hampshire District to Congress, where, during his one term, he became prominent as the advocate of legislation governing the conduct of business in the country, legislation summed up in what was known as the Fair Trade Bill.

Daniel Willard, head of the United States Civilian Advisory Commission, cooperating with the Council of National Defense, is president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Baltimore. He has held this important position in the transportation world since 1910, and during his administration the road's operating capacity and financial status have radically changed for the better, and it has ceased to be one of the speculative properties dangled with by persons conspicuous in "high finance." Mr. Willard, like so many men of his calling and high status in the contemporary railway world, began at the bottom; but he started with a better education than many of his rivals. Starting with New England (he is a New Yorker), he found his way to the Chesapeake, and thence to the Erie, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Colorado Midland. His first practical knowledge of the road over which he now rules was when, in 1899-1901, he served as assistant general manager. Mr. Willard has steadily thrown his influence, as a railway chieftain, against provocative and irritating tactics in dealing with organized labor; and he is reckoned as an ironic influence in the transportation world.

FUTURE OF BRITISH COAL TRADE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Adam Nimmo to be chairman of the committee appointed to consider the position of the coal trade after the war, especially with reference to foreign competition. Mr. Nimmo takes the place of Lord Rhondda, who resigned in consequence of his acceptance of office as president of the Local Government Board.

COBURG-GOTHA SUCCESSION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GOTHA, Germany.—At a recent session of the Coburg and Gotha diets the President announced that the petition drawn up soon after the outbreak of war for the exclusion of non-

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nationals from the succession to the throne of the Duchy was being discussed afresh between the Constitution Committee and the Government. The diets would be called together again, he promised, as soon as the preliminaries had been settled, and he added that the population might rest assured that the diets were doing their best to arrive as soon as possible at a legal settlement that would be consonant with German sentiment and the Imperial Constitution, while at the same time preserving the important material interests involved. As Duke Karl Eduard, who has resigned since 1905, is a direct descendant of the English royal house, it is his English relatives who stand first among his many connections in the line of succession to the throne, and it was to avoid such a contingency that the Coburg and Gotha diets presented their petition at the beginning of the war.

FUSION OF RAILWAY UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The National Syndicate of Railways, the Federation of Engineers and Stokers, and several other railwaymen's unions have decided to merge into one body under the title of the National Federation of the Railway Workers of France, of the Colonies and the Protectorates. This organization will form part of the Confédération Générale du Travail and of the International Federation of Transports. The decision was arrived at a meeting of the unions concerned in which the statutes of the new organization were unanimously adopted and a general meeting was called for the immediate future. The meeting also declared its intention of continuing to show that devotion to the cause of National defense which had called forth a strong expression of appreciation on the part of the Government. Such an attitude could not fail to prove beneficial to the federation and it therefore demanded that solidarity among the members which would give the organization the power which it needed to defend its corporate interests.

TORONTO RAISES BIG FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The four-day campaign to raise \$250,000 in this city for the Canadian Patriotic Fund resulted in \$3,000,000 being sent in prior to Feb. 1. Of this amount friends in the United States sent \$225,000.

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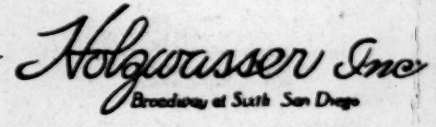
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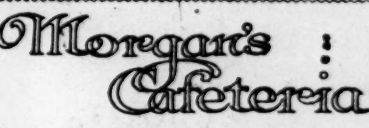

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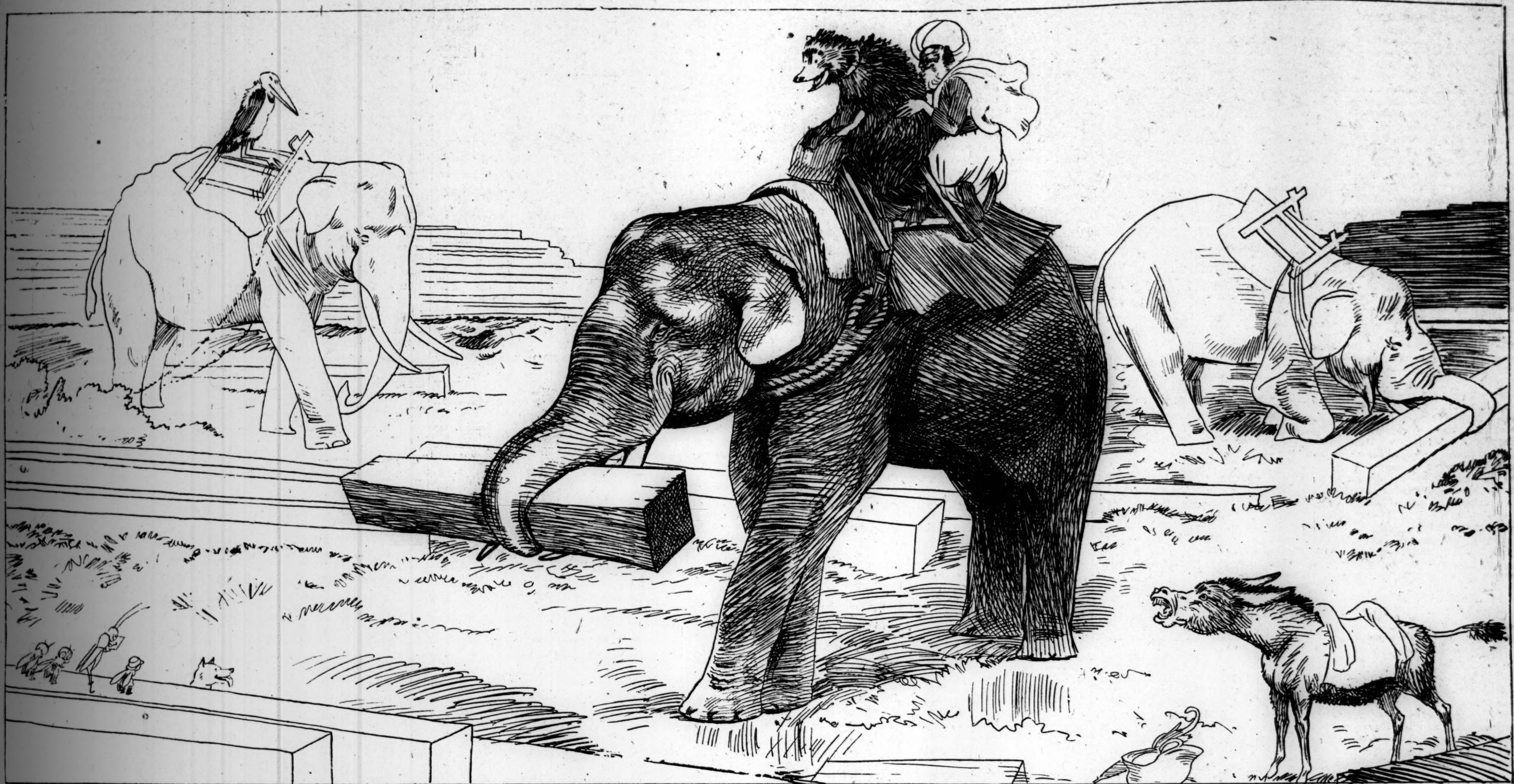
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Elephants in a Teakwood Lumber Yard Show What Clever Workmen They Are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Like the water buffaloes, the elephants, both wild and domesticated, are hard-working citizens of India. In bad roads, crowded places, and on uneven ground, elephants can drag or push loads which neither horses nor oxen could move. Elephants not only handle their sheer strength intelligently, but they make cunning use of their great weight.

As you can see in the picture, the elephants are acting as "hands" in a

lumber yard. No sooner had the elephants heard that the visitors to the jungle had been watching the water buffaloes at work, than they at once sent a message in which they invited the party to come to the lumber yard.

"We will show you what real work is," remarked one elephant, knowingly. "Beside our task of piling up heavy teakwood timbers, the water buffaloes work in the rice fields is mere play. Men could till the rice fields themselves, if worst came to worst, but men could never manage the teakwood

timbers. We are lords of the timber yards, I can assure you all. Do come and see."

And of course the party accepted this invitation.

No sooner did they appear at the lumber yard—the little dark man and the bear, General (formerly Adjutant) Stork, Dingo (now a tame dog with a collar), the ever-interested bees and our Mr. Grasshopper, pencil and pad at hand—than the elephants dismissed their regular drivers, or chauffeurs, or mahouts, or whatever they are. And, you know, elephants have a means of

forcing men to do what they wish; when they feel inclined to have their own way, they generally get it. The drivers once gone, those who so desired were asked to mount the elephants and ride about while the work was being done. So the little dark man and the bear got upon one elephant, and General (formerly Adjutant) Stork got upon another, while Mr. Grasshopper and the bees stood at one side, upon a pile of timbers, looking on eagerly and taking careful notes of all that took place. And so the work went on—the lifting and the

carrying and the piling up of these great teakwood timbers, for this teakwood is one of the valuable products of India.

But why is Dingo standing so far away, with only his head appearing over a heap of timbers? You surely want to know; for Dingo is usually in the very midst of the fun and it is odd to observe him watching it from a safe distance, even though he seems to be enjoying himself. He will explain:

"Why," he said, "it's this way. I thought best not to show myself in public again until it is discovered ex-

actly what sort of a tail I have. Some of my American friends think I have a bushy tail, but a relative of mine who lives at the Bronx Zoo certainly has a smooth one. They do say that animals in captivity sometimes differ in appearance from animals in their wild state, here in the jungle—even if they do wear collars. Perhaps my cousin Dingo, at the Bronx Zoo in New York, has worked the bush off his tail. I can't answer as to just what sort of tail I ought to have; I can't see my own very well, you know. And so, until the matter is settled, I thought

I'd just crouch behind this pile of timbers. It doesn't mean that I am not enjoying things to the full."

Notice the little donkey down in the corner of the picture. He became so excited that he threw back his head, lifted up his voice and said, "Hee-haw, hee-haw!" But no one understood donkey language, and it was not known what "hee-haw" meant. When our Mr. Grasshopper, notebook in hand, asked the donkey what he meant by saying "Hee-haw," he replied by saying "Hee-haw" again. And there the matter rests.

A Three-Cornered Castle

Do you like to read the novels of Sir Walter Scott, and, if so, have you read "Guy Mannering"? Then, if ever you are in Southeastern Scotland, do not fail to take a train to the town of Dumfries and then drive six or seven miles out to Caerlaverock Castle, which, it is said, Scott had in thought when he described the Ellangowan of the story. You will enjoy exploring it—this ruined old castle—and discovering in what respects it fits in with Scott's picture of it and in what ways it does not correspond.

Caerlaverock Castle, now only a mass of ruined walls and vine-covered towers, stands on low ground near the sea. Because its situation was not in itself a strong one, the castle had to provide its own protection; thus it had very thick walls, two moats and three portcullises. As you cross the marshy fields on your way to the ruins, you will see that, oddly enough, the castle was built in the shape of a triangle; the books tell us that each side of the triangle is 123 feet long, but now only two sides are left out of the original three, for the Roundheads came along in the year 1640 and battered one side of the castle all to pieces, in that unpleasant way that they had.

The castle belonged to the powerful Maxwell family, to which the present Duchess of Norfolk belongs, and near the entrance is a bit of carving on which is the motto of that family: "I bid you fair; I give you welcome." Also near the entrance is the Maxwell coat-of-arms, and over the windows which face the triangular inner court are carved the arms of the numerous noble families with which the Maxwells intermarried. You can easily pick out the double eagle of the Herries and the fleur-de-lis of the Guises. Against the walls of the courtyard gay flowers now cling—roses of many colors, St. John's-wort, teal and Scotch thistles, of course. Across one side of the courtyard once ran a grand banquet hall which was 100 feet long, and over this was the chapel—but Cromwell left only the walls standing, just enough to show us what a fine castle was once here. It even boasted a "reading room" for the ladies and another for the gentlemen, so the guide assures his visitors. Perhaps, if they had any books in these libraries, they would have loaned some to the poor Duke of Albany who is

said to have been imprisoned in the Royal Tower at Caerlaverock.

And it was to this ruined castle that Guy Mannering went exploring, even as do modern visitors today. And we read in Scott:

"On entering the gateway, he found that the rude magnificence of the inner court amply corresponded with the grandeur of the exterior. On the one side ran a range of windows lofty and large, divided by carved mullions of stone, which had once lighted the great hall of the castle; on the other, were various buildings of different heights and dates, yet so united as to present to the eye a certain general effect of uniformity of front. The doors and windows were ornamented with projections exhibiting rude specimens of sculpture and tracery, partly entire and partly broken down, partly covered by ivy and trailing plants, which grew luxuriantly among the ruins. That end of the court, which faced the entrance had also been formerly covered by a range of buildings; but owing, it was said, to its having been battered by the ships of the Parliament under Deane, during the long Civil War, this part of the castle was much more ruinous than the rest, and exhibited a great chasm through which Mannering could observe the sea, and the little vessel (an armed lugger) which retained her station in the center of the bay."

Yes, you will say, the description fits fairly well, though many years have passed over the old ruined castle, since Walter Scott knew it. The castle of Caerlaverock was built as long ago as 1093, so you may read, but it was many times altered, and in 1638 one side of the three-cornered castle was refaced.

Out of Fashion

The buds are putting off their furs And coming out in silk, Pinks and pearls and lavenders, Laces white as milk.

But here is one who will—oh!

Whatever gossips say, Commit the peccadillo Of having her own way.

'Tis Pussy cuddles in her fur.

Though skies are bright and blue; Basking in the sun, she purrs As happy catkins do.

For she is one who still, oh!

Through all the wood demurs, Wayward Pussy Willow, Keeps cozy in her furs.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

Abraham Lincoln's Influence

It was Friday afternoon and the fifth grade teacher in the crowded city school was reading her pupils the story of Abraham Lincoln. It was so interesting that even the most mischievous boy in the room was paying strict attention. As for Joseph Mirabello, the little Italian who sat in the seat nearest the teacher's desk, it seemed as if he were drinking in every word and silently begging for more, so rapt was the look on his brown face as the story proceeded.

When it was finished, a sigh of disappointment went round the room. Miss Walker smiled. "I do not need to ask," she said, "whether you have enjoyed the story. I am not going to talk to you about it for a few days, and then some afternoon next week, I'll let each one of you write me a letter and tell me why you admire Abraham Lincoln."

"Oh, say," exclaimed the most mischievous boy, "that's too easy. I can do that without thinking from now till next week."

Miss Walker held up her finger reprovingly. "Any subject so important as this deserves a good deal of thinking, I believe, and so those who want to think shall have plenty of time for it."

When Joseph got home that afternoon, he found his father as usual at work in the kitchen. Mr. Mirabello made plaster reproductions for several art stores in the city, and this particular afternoon he was finishing half a dozen busts of Shakespeare which must be ready for delivery by the next morning. Joseph sat down in a chair by the table and looked at the heads critically. Finally he said to his father in Italian, "Was Mr. Shakespeare as great a man as Abraham Lincoln?"

The sculptor looked up from the bust he was tinting with ivory and asked in surprise, "Who was Abraham Lincoln? Where did he live?" "Oh!" exclaimed Joseph in great amazement, "In America he lived, of course." And then in a torrent of words he poured forth the story the teacher had read, while his father listened intently, though he kept on with his work, nodding his head at the most exciting parts and saying aloud, "Veramente un grand uomo," which Joseph knew meant in English, "Truly a great man."

"Do you think he was as great as Shakespeare?" Joseph asked as he finished his story.

"I cannot say," answered his father.

"But I think maybe he was as great as Garibaldi." Just at this point Joseph's three younger brothers and his sister Rosa came tumbling into the kitchen, asking for supper, and Joseph had no more opportunity to talk about Lincoln. But as soon as supper was done, he drew a chair up to one corner of the big kitchen table and began to write. The other children crowded round to see what he was doing and to ask questions, just as they always did, so that Joseph was glad when their mother sent them to bed. But, even with the house quiet and no one to bother him except the big gray cat who liked nothing better than a seat on his shoulder, the young scribe found it hard to put his thoughts on paper.

Finally he gave up in despair, saying, as he put away his paper and pencil, "I must think about it some more. I feel it in my heart but I cannot say it in a letter," and then, for want of something better to do, he picked up an art catalogue that belonged to his father and began listlessly turning the pages. Suddenly he stopped in surprise and looked more closely at one of the pictures. "Yes, it is he," he murmured, and sure enough under the picture were the words, "Head of Abraham Lincoln."

"It is like the picture the teacher showed us in the book," thought Joseph, and ran to show his father, who was laboriously going over figures in a leather bound account book in the front room.

"Why do you never make this head?" he asked his father eagerly.

"First I must get a model," his father answered, "and models are expensive and then I must be sure that what I make is something the stores will buy. Of Shakespeare and Dante I am sure, but not of this one."

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed Joseph. "Didn't I tell you the story? Such a great American! The stores will buy, of course. How much will the model cost?"

"Oh, \$5 maybe. Perhaps some day I can buy one, but not now."

The next Wednesday Joseph handed in his letter, and on Thursday the teacher said to him, "On the 12th of February, we are going to have special exercises in honor of Lincoln. I want you to read your letter then, only, since we are to have visitors, you can begin it by saying, 'Ladies and Gentlemen' instead of 'Dear Miss Walker,' and —"

"Oh, I know," interrupted Joseph. "You want me to make it like a speech."

"Yes, that's the idea exactly."

"Then can't I learn it and give it without the paper? I think I could do it better that way."

"Certainly, if you want to," and the teacher smiled indulgently at the eager voice and the impetuous Italian gestures which accompanied the question.

"An original speech about Abraham Lincoln," announced Miss Walker on the afternoon of the exercises, "by one of our new Americans, Joseph Mirabello."

Joseph walked bravely to the platform and faced his audience with a happy, shining face. "Ladies and Gentlemen," he began, speaking as impressively as he could, "To me, Abraham Lincoln is the greatest man I know about. Ever since I have heard about him in a book, I keep thinking all the time how great he is. When I went home that day I heard about him in the book, I told my father all the story, and he replied to me that maybe Abraham Lincoln is as great as Garibaldi. I wish I had known Abraham Lincoln. I wish all my family had known him. He was the kind of man that would shake hands with my family and say, 'I am pleased to meet you.' He would not laugh at us and say 'Dago.' The reason I admire Abraham Lincoln is because, when he was President, he kept on loving the common people. He did not get proud and make fun of them. He loved them just the same."

"Often I have asked my father why he does not become an American citizen. He answers me that he has no time. But in my heart I think it is because no American man ever shakes my father's hand, and so my father thinks he is not important. But, when I see the people go into the art stores and buy my father's work, then I know my father is very important. I am going to earn some money as soon as I can and buy my father a model, so he can make some heads of Mr. Lincoln like he makes of Shakespeare. And some day, ladies and gentlemen, I hope my father will be an American citizen, because Abraham Lincoln said we must not let government by the people perish from the earth!"

"Well, I declare," said one member of the school board to another as Joseph took his seat amid great applause, "I'm going to find that boy's father and shake hands with him myself." He did so that very day, and two weeks later Joseph's father took out his first papers to become a citizen of the United States.

Pioneer Days in Oregon

In her book, "Early Days in Old Oregon," Katharine B. Judson tells interesting tales of the adventures of the fortunate children who lived in this new country when it was first being settled. "The best playground was along the banks of the river, or Puget Sound," she writes. "The sound was particularly a good playground. There were brightly colored stones and gleaming shells. One could find clams by digging in the sand and rocks at low tide. At low tide, also, there were the starfishes, purplish and yellow and straw colored. There were sea cucumbers, a fish which looked like a big curved cucumber when it lies in the water. It has no fins or tail or mouth or eyes that one can see; and, if it gets left on the shore by the retreating tide, the hot sun wilts it down until it is just like a wilted old cucumber, and almost as soft as jelly. There were small crabs which scamped about madly if one overturned the middle-sized stones."

It was great fun to play on the shores of Puget Sound. "There were wild flowers in the woods—trilliums and rhododendrons and wild syringas, besides the bright red flowers of the currant, and many others. But children went very little into the dark, cool woods, with its towering great trees, because of the wild animals which might be there."

"Waterways were the only roads, except the narrow Indian trails through the dim forests. So children learned early how to paddle and swim, and the waters were full of fish, just as the shores abounded in crabs and clams."

"When the children first came to the Oregon country they wore clothing of cotton and wool. But if that wore out, and there were no stores nearby, how were they to dress? At first, you remember, when there was only an elk skin hung in the open doorway, Indians pushed it aside and walked in. They wanted to see how white people lived. Later, when the lower half door kept them out, they leaned over it, and Indian mothers watched the white mothers wash and iron and sew and darn and patch their children's clothing. But when it was quite worn out, and patching did no good, the white mothers had to watch the Indians. They saw that the Indian women wore buckskin clothing; that they used deer sinew instead of

thread. And the white mothers had to learn from their red neighbors.

"At first they were not successful. The buckskin, when wet, behaved dreadfully. If the boys were caught in a light rain in the woods, while picking salal berries or Oregon grapes, so that mother could make most delicious jam, or the older boys, dressed in buckskin also, were rained upon when cutting brush in the clearing, or when logging with their fathers, their trousers would stretch until the heels dragged on the ground. Then, when they stood before the fire and dried the buckskin, it became as hard and stiff as tin. White women learned after a while that buckskin must be properly smoked, as the Indians smoked it, else it was useless for clothing."

"When a few stores came, even if there was no thread, mothers bought heavy canvas, and the children raveled it out for thread; but deer sinew had to be used for strong thread."

"Even before schools came the days were busy ones, for the girls helped mother with the housework and with the 'little children, while the boys helped in burning the twigs and small branches in the clearing, or in milking the cows and tending the horses, and in all the endless work that there is in a pioneer homestead."

"At night, if they read at all, it was stretched out on the floor before the open fireplace, just as Abraham Lincoln had done when a boy in his log cabin on the Illinois prairie. The lamps of dogfish oil gave very little light. But the children, after a busy day, were too sleepy to stay up late. And even after they went to bed, they heard only for a short time the lonely cry of the loon, or perhaps the song of an Indian mother near by, singing to her papoose."

My Valentine

I have a little valentine That some one sent to me. It's pink and white and red and blue, And pretty as can be.

Forget-me-nots are round the edge, And tiny roses, too; And such a lovely piece of lace— The very palest blue.

And in the center there's a heart, As red as red can be, And on it's written, all in gold, "To You, with Love from Me." —Mary C. Parsons, in *Youths Companion*.

THE HOME FORUM

About Enemies

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY mortal has at one time or another some experience with enemies, for the obvious reason that in his human make-up he has a comprehension of enmity. He feels, under varying circumstances, unlovely toward others, or believes others to be unlovely to him. This, again obviously, because every person is not at all times likable under the conflict of interests which separates and antagonizes people, and because to understand what truly is in the heart of another demands more than human sight and evidence. The enemy all human beings know something about, personalizes itself under the stress of affairs, into enemies. And it needs a higher and broader outlook than the personal to deal justly and satisfactorily with this one universal enemy to the peace of mankind.

Christian Science furnishes this outlook. It lifts thought to understand the spiritual facts of being, in which the brotherhood of man is truly unruptured. To comprehend this at all, however, we must see the revelation of Christianity as contradicting the belief that evil and matter have anything to do with the real man or with true manhood. By the real man, Christian Science means that immortal idea, or spiritual idea, which God, as divine Mind, creates and cherishes as His own image and likeness. This man is spiritual and eternal, never born into matter and never dying out of it, but the divine original, of which every mortal is a counterfeit. Popular belief has expected to die out of matter to find spiritual being. Christian Science says that because spiritual being, God's likeness, is the reality of man, dwelling now and forever back of the counterfeit material thing we have falsely called man, we have rather to

waken out of matter, or the belief in matter, to live out of it, not to die out of it, to find spiritual selfhood. And because spiritual man has always existed and always will exist in divine Mind, he is discoverable now; and Christian Science, restoring Christianity in its truth and fullness, has brought the real man to light, to be understood, enjoyed, demonstrated, not alone after death, but here today.

Now spiritual man never misunderstands, never quarrels, never harms anything. He is the likeness of God, divine Love and knows no thoughts or conditions unlike God. Matter, with its sins and appetites and pain, is unknown to divine Mind, and unknown to spiritual man, as darkness is unknown to light. This real man is here, and is the original back of every sinning mortal, yes, back of that particular mortal who would seem to be injuring you. This real man is wholly Christ-like, wholly good. At present we may not know, in experience, much of what this real man is; but we know, in Christian Science that he is, and that thought by thought, deed by deed, his perfectness can be demonstrated in the affairs of today to overcome human sin and suffering. This is what the Christian Scientist means when he talks about sin and sickness being unreal. They are unreal to God, and to the spiritual man, even though seeming to be a terrible reality to the counterfeiting mortal sense of things. And so, as we look out upon all problems from this spiritual viewpoint, we see that the brotherhood of man is in spiritual relationship and never ruptured, while mortals have never been truly united; and that each mortal must individually overcome his own errors and rise into spiritual

understanding if he would escape either the giving or taking of enmity.

How would this help the person who is involved in a quarrel, who is tempted to hate, or who fears another's hatred? For if religion cannot practically help these things it has little value. Among the things to be learned we find this: that the effort to love an unlovely person often fails because we keep the person and his unloveliness mentally before us in the very effort to love him. Now it is humanly impossible to love an unlovely or an evil thing, nor does Christianity ask us to. We are taught to abhor evil, albeit to love our enemies. So, logically, the only way out is the way of Christian Science, which separates evil from man, and leaves us honoring and cherishing man while abhorring evil. The inconsistent effort to love an evil person, however honest the effort may be, is at best confusing. But to stop the mental contemplation of the offending person, to forget him for a time, and turn to earnest communion with the one Mind, God, wherein man is revealed to be divine likeness and image, ever one with divine Love, is to fill one's own thought with spiritual reality. Then, turning again, perhaps, to the erstwhile enemy, we may find he cannot now disturb us! Even though the person may not have changed, our thought about what he is, or about what he can do to us, has altered radically through that communion with divine Mind. We cannot find him as we formerly saw him, for we have been in our prayer mentally contemplating man as apart from all evil, and the application follows for this man. We never need to change the other man. The change in ourself breaks the deadlock between us. Our escape from believing enmity to be any part of man wholly alters our relationship to the other one. As a bridge undermined and broken at one end and can no longer be crossed, so the dislike between two mortals, dissolved by one, breaks the span of evil belief between the two. He who does not build or maintain a bridge, need fear none. He is far from loving or tolerating evil, of course; but he turns from what he sees at the far end of the bridge, to demolish the evil at his own

end, or he declines in the first instance any such cooperative building. This is not ignoring evil. It is, rather, attacking it in the one place where it can be destroyed—in our own individual thinking. And it is indeed true that the individual who can metaphysically resolve evil into evil belief, and personal enemies into impersonal enmity, rises from the temptation to hate and from the sting of others' hatred, just in the measure that divine Love cancels in his heart the habit of contemplating evil as persons and persons as evil. Knowing spiritual manhood means knowing unbroken brotherhood, while believing evil to be man means believing in all bitterness and war. Perhaps the Christian Scientist has as yet but a faint gleam of this great truth of being. But so much as he takes refuge in his little bit of knowledge, he is that much loosed from the hatred, greed and fear which his lack of strife. Whatever footsteps he may need to take, to choose the lesser evil, day by day, in his affairs; whatever hard experience he walks through; whatever he learns by experiment, failure, and the patient trying again; the lesson is always to the one end—that personal enemies, singly or in groups, are to us what we make of them, and that for us they are harmless, nay, even helpful, if they push us to erasing enmity from ourselves and to knowing man spiritual, unblemished, and eternally separate from all that is unlovely.

Of all this Christ Jesus said, as no man else could say it, that we are to love our enemies, bless them that curse us, and do good to them that hate us—even as the heavenly Father sends his sun and rain to just and unjust alike. To help us be about this, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process."

Surely, with this outlook upon the question of enemies, it is not hard to count all men, even now, and despite the controversies and conflicts, our friends.

The Friendship of Millet and Rousseau

"It was a beautiful friendship, that of Rousseau and Millet, purely disinterested. Each was of great assistance to the other," so we learn in Arthur Hoeber's delightful volume on the Barbizon painters. "Each," he says, "contributed in no uncertain way to advance the other's interests, not alone with kindly . . . and sage counsel, but with pecuniary help, for their purses were mutually at each other's call. Both had had severe struggles and each had known neglect . . . yet neither faltered for a moment in holding up to high standards and ideals, maintaining a supreme and splendid confidence and dignity in his art. Each appeared to have but a single idea of life, which was: work—intelligent, enthusiastic work at the profession each loved with such marvelous devotion. Nor were the hours of the day sufficient for them; they worked at night; they dreamed pictures, schemed out compositions."

"Never," said Rousseau to his friend Sensier, "was day long enough; never was night short enough. Have you ever heard of that coxcomb, of that impudent pseudo-called Pygmalion, who was so satisfied with his work that he came to love it? I should like to experience this presumption; it might be a crushing happiness, but I shall never attain it." Rousseau further maintained that a man should be courageous, faithful, rich enough to produce only one grand work, so that this work should be a masterpiece and glorify man in his creation. "Were I allowed to have a wish," he said, "it would be that I were a millionaire, with nothing to

do but to labor upon the creation of a unique work; to devote myself to it, to suffer and enjoy it, until I should be content with it, and, after years of proof, I could sign it and say, "There stops my strength, and there has my heart ceased to beat." Then, says Rousseau, he could pass his time 'in drawing or in painting for my amusement, studies which would be but flowers thrown on the work of which I should be satisfied."

"Recalling this wish, it seems the height of irony to read that, sixty years later, pictures by Rousseau command almost any price that one chooses to ask for them. We observe, in an auction sale in 1913, that his landscape, 'The Pool,' brought \$17,000; that his 'Plaque de Belle Croix' soared up to \$15,200; while pictures fetching less than twenty-five thousand francs are so frequent as not even to be worth our notice. Any important work by Rousseau, when it comes on the market now, is a matter of large concern and interest to both dealer and collector, who would journey across the ocean for the privilege of bidding on it, and it would bring a great fortune, with many anxious for it. So are the changes of the years, for the one-time 'Grand Refusé' has become a personage to be reckoned with in art."

Such Things

Such things as honor and love and faith are not only nobler than food and drink, but indeed I think we desire them more and suffer more sharply for their absence.—R. L. Stevenson.

Abraham Lincoln

that crucial hour. Generals might fail, but the President cannot fail. He was to command through a four years battle. He was to be master through a four years tempest. At every point, at every moment, he must prove his full sufficiency. He must be wise, resolute, courageous, firm, patient, loyal and true. He must impress all others that he comes up to the standard of this great measure.

"And so it was; he so impressed all those who saw him rightly and truly. Those near him felt continually the mastery of his wisdom. His serene confidence restored the lapsing faith of men. His never relaxing hope cheered them on to victory. Experience in hardships had given him a brave and hopeful disposition. Experience in professional life had disciplined and steadied his mind. Attentive reading and observation had taught him much. His learning was sufficient to balance his perfect practicality. It was that sufficiency of learning which comes inevitably in this land of ours, bountiful in all things, to such a man as Lincoln was, in the course of twenty-five years' diligent professional life and close attention to public affairs. It was sufficient to enable him to see things in their relations, and to act with intelligent discrimination; sufficient to give liberal views, dissipate narrowness, and broaden judgment. He had learned the theory, the objects, the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph © G. G. Barnard

Barnard's Lincoln, to Stand in Cincinnati, O.

How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind
Indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved
to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed
to be,
Not lured by any cheat of birth,
But by his clear-grained human
worth.
And brave old wisdom of sincerity!
They knew that outward grace is
dust;
They could not choose but trust
In that sure-footed mind's unflinching
skill,
And supple-tempered will
That bent like perfect steel, to spring
again and thrust.
His was no lonely mountain-peak of
mind
Thrusting to thin air o'er our cloudy
bars.

A sea-mark now, now lost in vapors
blind;
Broad prairie, rather, genial, level-
lined,
Fruitful and friendly for all human
kind,
Yet also high to heaven and loved of
loftiest stars. . . .
Here was a type of the true elder
race,
And one of Plutarch's men talked with
us, face to face. . . .
Great captains, with their guns and
drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour.
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like
a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame.
The kindly-earnest, brave, foresee-
ing man.
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise,
not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first
American!
—Lowell.

Addison the Urbane

"I have often reflected," says Steele of Addison, "after a night spent with him, apart from all the world, that I had had the pleasure of conversing with an intimate acquaintance of Terence and Catullus, who had all their wit and nature brightened with humor, more exquisite and delightful than any other man ever possessed." And Pope, a rival of Addison, and a bitter rival, adds: "His conversation had something in it more charming than I have found in any other man." These sayings express the whole talent of Addison: his writings are conversations, masterpieces of English urbanity and reason; nearly all the details of his life and character have contributed to nourish this urbanity and this reasoning.

At the age of seventeen, we find him at Oxford, studious and peaceful, loving solitary walks under the elm-avenues, and amongst the beautiful meadows on the banks of the Cherwell. From the thorny brake of school

education he chose the only flower—a withered one, doubtless, Latin verse, but one which compared to the erudition, to the theology, to the logic of the time, is still a flower. He celebrates, in strophes or hexameters, the peace of Ryswick, or the system of Dr. Burnet; he composes little ingenious poems on a puppet-show, or the battle of the pygmies and cranes; he learns to praise and jest—in Latin, it is true—but with such success that his verses recommended him for the rewards of the ministry, and even come to the knowledge of Boileau. At the same time he imbues himself with the Latin poets; he knows them by heart, even the most affected, Claudian and Prudentius; presently in Italy quotations will rain from his pen; from top to bottom, in all its nooks, and under all its aspects, his memory is stuffed with Latin verses. We see that he loves them, scans them with delight, that a fine caesura charms him, that every delicacy touches him, that no hue of art or emotion escapes him, that his literary tact is refined, and prepared to relish all the beauties of thought and expression. . . . Addison would have done better to enlarge his knowledge—to study Latin prose-writers, Greek literature, Christian antiquity, modern Italy, which he scarcely knew. But this limited culture, leaving him weaker, made him more refined. He formed his art by studying only the monuments of Latin urbanity; he acquired a taste for the elegance and refinements, the triumphs and artifices of style; he became self-contemplative, correct, capable of knowing and perfecting his own tongue. In the designed reminiscences, the happy allusions, the discreet tone of his little poems, I find beforehand many traits of the Spectator.—From Taine's "English Literature."

From Glion When the Sun Declines

From Glion when the sun declines
The world below is clear to see: . . .
Like a dull bee the steamer plies
And settles on the jutting pier:
The barques, strange sailing "butter-
flies,"
Round idle headlands idly veer.
The painted sceneries recall
Such toil as Canaletto spent
To give each brick upon each wall
Its due partition of cement.
Yet rather seem those lands below
From Glion at the close of day
As vivid as a cameo
Graved by the poet Gautier.
—James Elroy Flecker.

The Duty of Literature

"You will agree with me," the stranger says in Maxim Gorky's "The Reader," "that the duty of literature is to aid man in understanding himself, to raise his faith in himself, to develop his longing for truth; to combat what is bad in men; to find what is good in them; . . . to do everything in short, to render men strong in a noble sense of the word, and capable of inspiring their lives with the holy spirit of beauty."

Sun and Breeze on the Hills

The day smiled clear and cool, touched with hazes of east wind that tempered the sunlight but cast no shadow. This aerial condition brought the huge composition of nature together in a translucent and lilac light that leavened, without altering the proper colors here harmoniously mingled. . . . Trees, shrubs, grasses, ferns and plutonic rocks were cast together here in the lap of the hills, like a single jewel of many verdant hues—of sallow silver and glittering birch, of golden green rowan and glaucous fern already touched to sudden gold in splashes. The gray bowlders shone between: their granite ruled the living things, spread in tables, jutting in peaks, and finally massed into a tumult and riot of lovely rock forms, where the river joined her arms again, and peeped and twinkled amid mighty stones, with spout and thread and glassy convexity of prisoned light. Below were pools, little beaches of sand, and bogs dripping to the edge of the river, all lighted by the lamps of the asphodel; brightened by the red rosettes of the sundew, and the tiny butterwort's livid leaves; made beautiful by the pimpernel and the least bell-flower where they twined their pink and, aure together. The water-ousel bobbed beside the river and aloft, the ring ousel uttered a note like the striking of flints, and showed his sooty plumage and the white half-moon upon his neck. Far distant on steep places, many rivulets flashed sun-messages as they leapt downwards to join the river. Their glint and movement added life to the texture of the mountainside; while branches also waved, . . . and brake-fern threw a slow movement of brightness over the hollows. Seen close, their spring and motion were manifest. Every tall stem swayed an inch or two, carrying the waves of light as corn carries them; and each upspringing from had worn a hole in the herbage under pressure of varying winds.—Eden Phillips.

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With

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The Temperance Revolution

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy days when—all appetites controlled, all poisons subdued, all matter subjected—mind, all-conquering of the world, and move, the monarch of the world. Glorious consummation! Hail, fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!"—Abraham Lincoln before the Washington Society of Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1917

EDITORIALS

Abraham Lincoln

THE marvelous thing is that Lincoln's memory should be cherished and revered no more by those for whose wellbeing he struggled than by those against whom his life was one continuous protest. At no time in his career was he a demagogue, and he was confronted with no greater problem, from his entrance into public life until his departure from it, than that of disappointing his enemies, and thousands who called themselves his friends, in refusing to arouse class or sectional bitterness. Throughout the Great Debate, when temptations to turn aside from the all-important issue and indulge in bitter attacks on persons were strong and frequent, he held steadfastly to his purpose, and shamed his opponents by moderation quite as often as he confounded them by logic. To Lincoln, the cause in which he had enlisted was not personal, or sectional or partisan, but humanitarian, and, while seemingly he lost many opportunities of striking stunning blows, for he was possessed of weapons in abundance, he preferred to sacrifice this advantage, that he might find an entrance to the consciences of men through reason rather than through passion.

Lincoln met the fiery eloquence of Douglas with smiling calmness and imperturbable good humor. Whether impugned directly or through his friends, or through the section of the people of whom he gradually became the champion, he made reply by a passing remark free from bitterness, or related an anecdote which turned the thought of his audience into a clearer and smoother channel. And, contrary to a belief that for a long time obtained among those who knew the man only in a superficial way, Lincoln used his anecdotes with penetrating insight into the requirements of the moment, with regard for his general line of argument, and seldom, if ever, with the purpose simply of winning a laugh. He kept constantly in view the task which he had prepared for himself, and he was as determined in the early days of his campaigning in Illinois as he was in later times at Washington that no personal consideration, no personal resentment, should turn him from that task. He refused, at all times, to be regarded as one who had a private interest to serve, or as one who had been chosen to serve the private interests of others; he would be content with nothing less than that he should be looked upon as only the medium through which an idea vital to the Nation should be expressed.

People came from all parts of the country to hear him in the Great Debate, as they afterward came to see him in the Great Conflict, and among them were many who came to scoff. The trained politicians, the petted statesmen, the patrician of the South, the fanatical Abolitionist of the North saw him, heard him, weighed, and measured him. He went too far, or he did not go far enough. He said too much, or he said too little. He was too much disposed toward one side, or too lenient toward the other, but the mass of the people who heard him, or who read what he said, liked him, and gradually came to trust him, and to love him, because of the steadfastness of his course. It was the unselfed Lincoln that won the hearts of his countrymen. Here was a man who spoke the truth for its own sake; who could not be induced by flattery, or intimidated by threat, to diverge from it one hair's breadth; who looked beyond and far above all present gain, all partisan advantage, all sordid considerations, to the welfare of universal democracy.

Lincoln was a native of the South, and was to a great degree Southern in sympathy. He was Western by adoption, and a perfect type of the hardy Western pioneer. He was Eastern by descent. But long before he came to be regarded as a political leader his associates discovered that his views were wider than the continent, and that his patriotism could not be circumscribed by geographical limitations. Lincoln was, in his time, a national character. In the estimation of mankind he has since become a world character. Long before Richmond fell the South had begun to regard him as a friend. The thought was like balm to the wounds of Dixie that, when the hour of settlement should come, Abraham Lincoln would be there to temper animosity with mercy, to lead the contending forces into the ways of peace, to restore harmony and union by taking the shortest route.

When the time for settlement came and Lincoln was no longer there, the South's regret was not more poignant than the sorrow of the North. Then, at last, burst forth in its fullness the acknowledgment and appreciation of his fellow-countrymen. The loss the Nation had suffered was expressed in many ways, but never with clearer reference to the influence that Lincoln would have wielded for good than in the lines:—

Had Lincoln lived,
How would his hand, so gentle, yet so strong,
Have closed the gaping wounds of ancient wrong;
How would his merry jest, the way he smiled,
Our sundered hearts to union have beguiled;
How would the South from his just rule have learned
That enemies to neighbors may be turned;
And how the North, with his sagacious art,
Have learned the power of his great trusting heart;
What follies had been spared us, and what stain,
What seeds of bitterness that still remain
Had Lincoln lived!

But Lincoln does live; he has not ceased to live. And his life was never a more active factor in the cause of democracy than it is on this, his natal day. The Lincoln example is steady, ennobling, inspiring not only to his own countrymen but to all those, throughout all the world, who have learned from him the everlasting truth that Right Makes Might.

The President and the Professor

THE world is very distinctly out of joint. Still of all the many competitors for the distinction of setting it right, the most supremely humorous, surely, is the Herr

Professor who, turning as it were from the sublime to the ridiculous, demands in one breath the impeachment of the President, and in the next accuses him of plagiarism. Nero, it will be remembered, pace the apostles of the whitewash can, fiddled whilst Rome was burning. President Wilson, the worthy professor not obscurely hints, has embroidered treason with plagiarism. For the first offense, the professor, with all the wrathful ire of the Duchess, in "Alice in Wonderland," would apparently be satisfied with impeachment, as a prelude to something worse. In regard to the second, he is content to cast aside the citharus of tragedy for the sock of comedy; and, in the character of Sir Fretful Plagiary, darkly insinuates that, like a certain manager of Drury Lane Theater, Mr. Wilson is no person to intrust with an original manuscript.

The demand for impeachment has not apparently created much alarm in the White House. Mr. Wilson, it is understood, as the Bishop Rumbold told the dancing man in the Borough Road, is one of those who "approves a joke as much as you." These things, however, are the business of the United States alone. It is different, however, in the matter of the plagiarism. Your plagiarist is of no country. He belongs, in short, to the Republic of Letters, most of the citizens of which have been accused of his crime, and the majority convicted of it. That presumably is why Milton wrote, "For such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrowed, among good authors is accounted Plagiarism." Which was, perhaps, wise of Milton, seeing that, armed with a dictionary of quotations, the professor might easily destroy his reputation in half an hour. The author of "Paradise Lost," to tell the truth, stole almost with as great a hardihood as Shakespeare, and was, in turn, stolen from right and left. He made rather a corner, be it said, in the Greeks and Romans, an action which, it is to be feared, might, in the eyes of the professor, only be accounted unto him for more than common deceitfulness. He stole from Socrates and from Horace, from Virgil and from Pythagoras. He put the poet Martial under contribution as he did the historian Tacitus. He borrowed the music of Apollo's lute from Shakespeare, and "the opening eyelids of the morn" from Middleton. He even went as far as Erasmus' "Praise of Folly." Milton, in short, stole, if you like to use the word, from all and sundry. Indeed, you might say of him what "Christopher North" said of Macaulay, "The Young Poets steal from all and sundry, and deny their thefts; he robs in the face of day. Whom? Homer?"

Was Milton a plagiarist, because of this? Most certainly not. Not, that is to say, unless every writer is a plagiarist. The human mind is a perfect mosaic of impressions, and it strikes its own coin from these molds all unconscious of imitation. Take a dictionary of Greek or Latin quotations, and you will probably find a dozen well known proverbs on any page of it. "All that glitters is not gold" was "Non omne quod nitet aurum est," long before it had an English dress. "Kai kerameus keramei kotei kai tektoni tektōn," said Hesiod, where today we say, "Two of a trade never agree." Does anybody really suppose that Disraeli was foolish enough deliberately to insert a passage from Thiers' eulogy of St. Cyr in his own panegyric on the Duke of Wellington? What really happened he told Monkton Milnes quite frankly. But the fact is that the professor is already too late to be convincing. There was another Richmond in the field before him, in the shape of the redoubtable Frederic Harrison. According to Mr. Harrison it was no less a person than the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, who, some fifty-three years ago, thought of all the things Mr. Wilson mentioned in his Senate speech, and put not a few of them in writing. Therefore we are driven to the sorrowful reflection that the Quaker gentleman from London, who, on leaving Boston, entrusted the professor with his manuscript, must himself have been slyly borrowing from the Emperor of the Brazils, or was it, as Mr. Puff said, in a similar predicament, that two people happened to hit on the same thought?

As a matter of fact it is awe-inspiring to learn that there is a sort of moral copyright in the idea that no stable peace can be built upon crushing terms exacted by the victor of a war. The remark had been made several hundred times, in the columns of this paper, before ever the President spoke or the Quaker gentleman arrived in America from London, and it is beyond question that the writers, in every case, were totally unacquainted with the pronouncement of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil. The great difficulty, when you come to think of it, is to avoid plagiarism. There is always before one the hideous example of the famous Maire, Bailly, of Paris. Bailly, at the foot of the guillotine, was accused by one of the guard of cowardice, because he trembled. If I did, it is because I am cold, dryly remarked the Maire. But this was not at all satisfying to Mr. Abraham Hayward, who pointed out that even on the scaffold this Bailly was guilty of plagiarism, for had not a certain William Shakespeare put these very words into the mouth of one of his characters?

Agricultural Reform in France

THE great agricultural reforms recently initiated in France, by the new Minister of Agriculture, M. Clémentel, are likely to be attended by far-reaching effects. The problem in France, almost from the first, has been one of labor. Thus, discussing M. Clémentel's proposals in a recent issue of the Paris *Matin*, M. Edmond Thérèse, the great French economist, shows the difficulties which the wives of the French farmers and small holders have experienced, during the last two years, in cultivating their land; how, in spite of every effort, many of the requirements of good farming have had to be forgone, and how, as a consequence, crops have been largely reduced. The bill which M. Clémentel succeeded in getting passed in the Chamber, some weeks ago, aims to meet these difficulties by establishing a system whereby abandoned and uncultivated lands will be put in cultivation by the extensive use of motor agricultural machinery.

The position is, quite evidently, a serious one. Agriculture in France, as it is, really, in most countries,

the preponderant industry, and in the prosperity of the land industry is bound up the prosperity of every other industry. Present conditions, moreover, have greatly enhanced the importance of agriculture, until its due maintenance has become a first consideration with the Government. The difficulty, as has been indicated, is mainly one of labor. With the great mass of the adult masculine population of military age in the army, and vast numbers of men and women making munitions, or otherwise engaged directly on Government work, agriculture has suffered serious depletions in the matter of labor. It has been found impossible to keep in cultivation all the land tilled before the war, and yet the call to agricultural France, today, is to bring more and more land under the plow.

In these circumstances, M. Clémentel's energetic measure is particularly welcome. He takes the question up with a strong hand. There must be an end of State neglect of the matter. Anyone willing and able to cultivate land must be helped to do so. If there is a shortage of hands, then machinery must be devised and supplied to take their place. And so the minister proposes to mobilize labor; to supply all the machinery and implements, as well as all the seed and other material required "to enable an intense cultivation of the land to be engaged in." If these measures are carried out with the same energy with which they have been set in motion, they ought to go a long way toward solving the agricultural problem in France.

The Poets on Lincoln

THAT in another environment, and in other circumstances than those which largely circumscribed his opportunities and shaped his career in youth, Abraham Lincoln might have been a poet rather than a statesman, has long been the conviction of students of his character, his writings, and his speeches. It is, indeed, a matter of knowledge that, before going to Congress, he wrote some good verses. Only two specimens have been preserved, and these are interesting now as indicating the early bent of his mentality. Both are written in the pensive and melancholy vein common to many beginners and peculiarly characteristic of Lincoln. Alluding to the verses beginning:

My childhood's home I see again,
And sudden with the view;
And still, as memory crowds my brain,
There's pleasure in it too—

he wrote to his friend William Johnston, with whom he conducted a literary correspondence in the middle forties:

That part of the country (the district in Indiana, now Spencer County, to which the Lincoln family moved from Kentucky), is, within itself, as unpoetical as any spot of the earth; but still, seeing it and its objects and inhabitants aroused feelings in me which were certainly poetry; though whether my expression of those feelings is poetry is quite another question.

In this letter he inclosed a copy of some verses which later called for explanation:

I have not your letter now before me; but from memory, I think you ask me who is the author of the piece I sent you, and that you do so ask as to indicate a slight suspicion that I myself am the author. Beyond all question, I am not the author. I would give all I am worth and go in debt to be able to write so fine a piece as I think that is. I met it in a struggling form in a newspaper last summer, and I remember to have seen it once before, about fifteen years ago, and this is all I know about it.

The poem in question was that above all others prized by Lincoln throughout his career, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" by William Knox, a contemporary of Sir Walter Scott. This may be said to have been the one poem which Lincoln felt was written for him; the poems that have been written about him are many, and some are very fine. A bare list of the authors would perhaps fill this column. Of their tributes, two, naturally, stand out in bold relief, one the generous apology of Tom Taylor, of Punch, the other Walt Whitman's masterpiece. No lines ever penned made more ample amends for a wrong done in thoughtless, perhaps reckless, cleverness than Taylor's:

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil and confute my pen—
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true born king of men!
How humble, yet how hopeful he could be;
How in good fortune and in ill the same;
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame!

Perhaps of all the poems written about Lincoln, none has entered more deeply or more permanently into the affections of the people of his country than Whitman's familiar lines already referred to:

O Captain, my Captain, our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every wrack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel firm and daring;
But O heart! heart! heart!

Julia Ward Howe, author of the inspiring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" stood on the platform in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the occasion of Lincoln's birthday celebration, eighty years ago today, and read her poem on "Lincoln," containing the striking quatrain:

And thrilling, through unmeasured days,
A song of gratitude and praise,
A cry that all the earth shall heed,
To God, who gave him for our need!

Richard Henry Stoddard treated him as the laboring man:

With horny hands
Who swung the ax, who tilled the lands,
Who shrunk from nothing new,
But did as poor men do.

No hero, this, of Roman mold—
Nor like our stateliest sires of old,
Perhaps he was not great—
But he preserved the State!

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps wrote:

The angels of your thoughts are climbing still
The shining ladder of his fame,
And have not reached the top, nor ever will,
While this low life pronounces his high name!

Charlotte Becker drew a portrait of Lincoln to which the best of the sculptors who have essayed to chisel or

mold his homely form might well have looked for direction. She was not so widely known as some others who undertook to present the lineaments of the man, but holding faithfully to her subject, she wrote:

Gaunt, rough-hewn face, that bore the furrowed signs
Of days of conflict, nights of agony,
And still could soften to the gentler lines
Of one whose tenderness and truth went free
Beyond the pale of any small confines
To understand and help humanity.
Wise, steadfast mind, that grasped a people's need,
Counting not pain, nor sacrifice too great
To keep the noble purpose of his creed
Strong against all buffeting of fate,
Though no least solace sprang of work or deed
For him, since triumph came at last—too late!

Notes and Comments

THE British bar has refused to consider Mr. Holford Knight's proposal for the admission of women to the legal profession, but there are extenuating if not wholly justifiable reasons for the decision. Thirteen hundred of the younger members of the bar have joined the King's forces, and it is natural that the Bar Council should feel that they would be doing an injustice to absent members in legislating on such an important point in their absence. Neither the women nor the bar itself will regard the decision as anything but temporary. Silent witnesses to the inevitableness of the women's cause were the two women reporters at the council meeting in the Inner Temple Hall.

WHILE the United States Government, through one of its numerous agencies, is urging the newspapers of the country to refrain from publishing the sailing times that might give information as to the movements of shipping, the Post Office Department, apparently all oblivious to the general situation, is out with the regulation week-end list of foreign mail dispatches, in which the sailing times of principal ships are detailed in black-face type.

THIS is only another way of saying that warlike preparations are far from the habitual or customary in the United States. The relations of the country are so uniformly good with respect to overseas Powers that some of the Government departments apparently cannot believe that there is anything serious in the present situation. They are on a par with many newspapers, with whom the notion of universal publicity is so unbridled that an enemy of the country, wishing to post himself as to the Government's most "secret" preparations, would need to do little else than to read the news columns.

IT is an old and true saying that it often requires a great occasion to bring out the qualities of a great man. Jacob Pogodo, of Toledo, stood on one of the principal street corners of that city, in the chilly winter air a few nights ago, while six street cars passed him, ignoring his signals. When the seventh came along and would have passed him like the rest, he ran after it, caught up with it, reached for the trolley rope, pulled it, and stopped the conveyance. He was arrested later and placed under bonds. But he got his ride, and called attention to the way would-be passengers are sometimes slighted.

SENATOR PITTMAN, of Nevada, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Territories, has asked that Congress appropriate \$25,000 to cover the expense of a special committee to make a "survey" of Alaska's industries, government and railroads. Senator Pittman spent several years in Alaska, where he perhaps gained more first-hand knowledge of the country than is possessed by his colleagues in either branch of Congress. He might furnish this information gratis, and do away with the necessity of what Senator McCumber calls a Congressional "junker."

THE war has made a difference with one old-time custom in Scotland, in that it has practically done away with the famous armed bodyguard of the Duke of Atholl, which he maintained at his seat, Blair Atholl. The men of this bodyguard, the maintenance of which was technically a breach of the British Constitution, are now practically all at the front. Some 250 in number, they vied with the Potsdam giants in point of size, and, armed with the newest pattern rifles, for which they long ago exchanged their Lochaber axes and claymores, and regularly drilled and reviewed by the Duke, they formed a valuable body of fighting men. Queen Victoria, on the occasion of a visit to Blair Atholl, "condoned the offense" of the Duke in maintaining his bodyguard by presenting a set of colors to the little army.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as everybody knows, was long and lanky; Stephen A. Douglas was short and chubby. Their presence together at a county seat on one occasion gave the other lawyers, in an idle hour, an opportunity to chaff them indirectly. Thus, the conversation was turned to the question of harmonious physical proportions. Some, having Douglas in view, contended for short legs; others, meaning to draw Lincoln out, contended for long legs. Neither of the intended "butts" took part in the discussion, until one of the jokers turned to Lincoln and said, "Now, Abe, what is your opinion of the proper length of a man's legs?" "My opinion," drawled the lanky lawyer, "is that, to be just about right, a man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground." There are, of course, many versions of this story, but this is the way one of Lincoln's law partners, Leonard Swett, used to tell it.

THE story is going the rounds in England of two veteran schoolmasters who, some time ago, were discussing the war and its effects on their pupils. One observed that he noticed a "bracing up in many directions." "It is a most remarkable thing," said the other, "we have had no flat singing since the war began. The youngsters, on rare occasions, sing a little sharp, but flat singing has quite disappeared." Those who have had any experience of this "rarer evil" of "sharp singing," will not be inclined to hail the change with acclamation.